The Sydney Morning Herald.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.
THE IRON STEAM-SHIP SHAMROCK, G Gilmore, commander, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, 1st May, at 5 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N.Co.'s Wharf. 6565

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE new fast-sailing Schooner MARY STEWART, Captain Sommerville, will positively sail for the above port on Saturday next, at four P.M., (wind and weather permitting.) This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers, either cabin or steerage, for which, or freight, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
JAMES DALGARNO.
Sydney Flour Wharf, April 26. 6658

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE,
TO SAIL TO-MORROW EVENING, GOING UP TO THE WHARF.
THE fine new A1 BRIG DART, George Bennett, (late of the Phebe) Master, has room for two cabin and two steerage passengers.
For passage only apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 6903

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE,
GOING UP TO THE WHARF.
THE PASSENGER BRIG DIANA will sail on Saturday, the 28th instant. Her cabins are well fitted, beds, bed-linen, and every requisite found on board. *A separate stern cabin for ladies.*
Cabin passage, including fare.... £4 10s.
Steerage ditto, ditto.... .. £2 10s.
For freight or passage *immediate* application must be made to J. R. Peake, commander, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
6636 489, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT.)
THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Peckley, Commander.
Parties having goods to ship by this vessel, will please send them down immediately, and intending passengers will do well to apply without delay, as the vessel will positively sail as above; the accommodations are very superior.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
☞ A carpenter and seaman wanted; apply on board.
April 26. 6594

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
ALL GOODS SHUT OUT THE CHEERFUL WILL GO BY THIS VESSEL.
THE fine A1 barque VOLUNTEER, 242 tons register, W. H. Wingfield, master, loading at the Circular Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to CHARLES ABERCROMBIE; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down their freight at once. 6579

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA AUCKLAND.
THE fine A1 BARQUE VOLUNTEER, 242 tons register, W. H. Wingfield, master, loading at the Circular Wharf, presents a most favourable opportunity for shippers or passengers to the Green Country.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin or steerage passengers, apply to the Captain, on board; to CHARLES ABERCROMBIE; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Passengers to San Francisco will find this an unusually good opportunity, as on arrival there every reasonable time will be permitted them to remain on board. 6580

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, (CALIFORNIA), DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE fine, teak-built barque LOUISA, 306 tons, Robert Mailler, Commander, has excellent accommodations for *Cabin, Intermediate,* and *Steerage* passengers, and is now ready to receive cargo at Willis's Wharf. Passengers will be allowed to remain on board ten days after arrival, at a moderate remuneration. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 26. 6801

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
THE ROYAL SAXON, A1, 510 tons O.M., William Charlesworth, Commander, will sail for the above port early in May.
Shippers of houses not having their own Agents in Calcutta, the owner will, as usual, undertake the consignment, and be answerable for the proceeds. For particulars apply to
R. TOWNS.
Towns's Wharf, April 5. 6735

FOR MANILA.
THE FINE BRIG PORTENIA, Captain Lancaster, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, the 1st May. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the captain, on board, at Willis's Wharf; or to
BOGUE AND CO.,
Pitt-street.
April 24. 6716

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE FINE NEW SHIP SOBRAON, A1 for 12 years, John Wood, commander. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; to
F. ERSWORTH;
or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 25. 6720

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing A1 Barque THOMAS HENRY, 361 tons register, George Jump, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
April 21. 657

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE FINE BARQUE ARABIAN, 391 tons, J. Snowdon, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board, to
L. AND S. SPYER;
or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
April 25. 6740

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fine first-class Ship SAINT VINCENT, 629 tons, John Young, commander, will sail positively on the 1st May. This vessel has very superior cabin accommodations, for which apply to Captain Young, on board; to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;
Or, to
6643 BROWN AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 SHIP MIDLOTHIAN, burthen 414 tons, Joseph Gibson, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, (having good accommodation, and carries an experienced Surgeon) apply to the Captain, on board; to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
6652

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE fine fast sailing first class barque JULINDUR, 530 tons register, H. Burn, Commander.
A large portion of this vessel's cargo is now ready for shipment, and she will have punctual despatch 20th of May.
Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.;
Or, to
6336 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE NEW SHIP STEADFAST, 440 tons, Thomas Spencer, commander.
N.B. The emigrant fittings as they now stand, and a quantity of new oil casks, 300 gallons each, and upwards, for sale. Apply on board; or, to
R. TOWNS,
Town's Wharf, April 24. 6765

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine first-class barque AUGUSTUS, 374 tons, Thomas Robertson, commander. This vessel is well adapted for the conveyance of stock, and has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to
6752 SMITH, CAMPBELL AND CO.

WANTED, a first-class ship to load for London.
J. B. METCALFE.
April 25. 2656

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, &c.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Friday, the 27th instant, at noon, for the conveyance from Newcastle or Sydney to Launceston, for one year, from the 1st May next, of coals required for the use of the H.R.S.N. Company's steamers at the latter port.
Particulars may be learnt on application at this office.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, April 2. 6546

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)
CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Wm. Fanning, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | J. L. Montefiore, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.
The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)			
Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time risks		Port Nicholson ..	1½
12 months ..	9	Port Nelson	2
6 ,, ..	5	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ½ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
3 ,, .	3		

J. C. PHILIPS,
5200 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES, AND ENDOWMENTS.
OFFICES, 487, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.
PROPOSALS, and all necessary information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, between the hours of ten and four.
Board Days, Wednesdays, at two o'clock.
WILLIAM PERRY,
4836 Secretary.

HOMEBUSH GRAND STAND.
TENDERS for the Grand Stand and Booth at the ensuing Homebush Meeting are to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, 4th May, at one o'clock.
Also,
Tenders for the gate are to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary on or before Friday, May 6th, at one o'clock.
FRED. A. C. FOSTER,
Honorary Secretary.
April 27. 6898

HOMEBUSH BOOTHS.
APPLICATIONS for Booths at the ensuing Race Meeting will be received by the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on Friday, the 4th May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.
No parties will be allowed to sell spirits, wine, beer, ginger beer, or lemon syrup, excepting the publicans who have taken booths, and no gambling tables will be allowed on the course.
FRED. A. C. FOSTER,
Honorary Secretary.
April 27. 6899

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION
THIS Quarterly Service will be conducted in the Mariners' Church, Erskine-street, on
SABBATH NEXT, THE 29TH INSTANT, BY
The Rev. L. E. THRELKELD, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
The Rev JOHN TAIT, at half-past 3 P.M.,
when all interested in the spiritual welfare of Seamen are respectfully invited to attend.
A collection will be made after each service in aid of the funds of the Institution.
ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,
6872 Honorary Secretary.

THE GREAT PROTEST MEETING.
THE Anti Transportation Meeting, for forming the Cook Ward Committee, will be held This Evening (April 27th), at Mr. Anthony Finn's, the Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.
CITIZENS ATTEND 6912

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
PURCHASERS OF SHARES are requested to take notice that the Entrance Fees will be as follow, till further notice, viz.:—
CLASS 1.
To the 30th April, 15s. per Share.
,, 31st May, 17s. 6d. per Share.
,, 30th June, 20s. per Share.
CLASS 2.
The Entrance Fee in this Class will remain for the present at (5s.) five shillings per Share.
THE PRICES OF SHARES INCLUDING BACK SUBSCRIPTIONS.
(Calculated for the 1st of May next.)
Are as follows in each Class, viz.:—

No.	Class 1.	£ s. d.	No	Class 2.	£ s. d.
1	Share ..	6 11 6	1	Share ..	5 19 0
2	Shares .	13 0 6	2	Shares..	11 15 6
3	,,	19 9 6	3	,,	17 12 0
4	,,	26 18 6	4	,,	23 8 6
5	,,	32 7 6	5	,,	29 5 0
6	,,	38 16 6	6	,,	35 1 6
7	,,	45 5 6	7	,,	40 18 0
8	,,	51 14 6	8	,,	46 14 6
9	,,	58 3 6	9	,,	52 11 0
10	,,	64 13 6	10	,,	58 7 6

NOTE.—From Shares, the Certificates for which are ordered prior to the 1st of May, 2s. 6d. per Share will be deducted.
THE PAYMENT OF THE BACK SUBSCRIPTIONS may be arranged by instalments to suit the convenience of purchasers
CHARLES LOWE,
Secretary.
Sydney, April 24, 1849. 6742

BILLS ON ENGLAND.
THE Bank of New South Wales will purchase bills on England, drawn against shipments of wool and other produce.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK,
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, November 16, 1848. 7817

No. 49-202.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th April, 1849.
COLLECTOR OF RATES FOR PHILLIP AND MACQUARIE WARDS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at this office until Monday, the 7th May next, at noon, for the situation of Collector of Rates for Phillip and Macquarie Wards.
Full particulars as to the salary and duties of the situation may be obtained at this office.
JOHN RAE,
6907 Town Clerk.

No. 49—203.
Town Hall, York-street,
Sydney, 26th April, 1849.
TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS (£25) REWARD.
WHEREAS, John Gardner Austin, late Collector of Rates for Phillip and Macquarie Wards, in the city of Sydney, has absconded, and a warrant has been issued against him for embezzlement, the above reward will be paid by the Right Worshipful the Mayor to any person or persons causing the said John Gardner Austin to be apprehended and lodged in any of Her Majesty's gaols.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE,
6901 Town Clerk.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that I am a Candidate for the Directorship of the Bathurst Copper Mining Company, and beg most respectfully to solicit your votes at the meeting to be holden for the election of Directors at Bathurst, on Thursday, the 10th day of May next. Should I have the honour of being elected a Director, I pledge myself to use my utmost endeavours to further the interests of the Company.
I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
EDWARD AUSTIN.
Bathurst, April 23. 6718

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that I am a Candidate for the Directorship of the Bathurst Copper Mining Company. If at the ensuing meeting for the election of Directors to be holden at Bathurst, on the 10th May next, the honour of being elected a Director shall be conferred upon me, being a resident in Bathurst, I shall devote as much time as I possibly can to promote the welfare of the Company.
I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
ROBERT RAE.
Bathurst, April 23. 5717

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
THE Second Exhibition of the Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Australia, will be opened on the 25th of May next, in the Mess Room of the Old Military Barracks.
Parties disposed to contribute to the Exhibition are particularly informed that every precaution will be adopted for the safe conveyance of the subjects borrowed, and their due return to the respective owners.
A description of each painting must accompany it for the catalogue.
The undersigned is authorised to receive subscriptions, for which a printed receipt will be given, and a ticket for the Art Union, which will take place at the close of the Exhibition. The ticket will also admit the subscriber and his family to the Exhibition without further payment.
Subscription—One Guinea.
J. C. WHITE,
Honorary Secretary.
April 25.
470, George-street, over Mort's Auction Rooms. 6897

BLASTING POWDER.
ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, at reduced prices.
THOMAS WOOLLEY,
6904 George and King streets.

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK.
FOR SALE, 800 sound healthy SHEEP. Apply this day, to JAMES BOOTH, Camperdown; or, to HENRY BUCKLEY, Queen-street. 6906

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, AND CARRIERS.
MR. JAMES STEWART begs to return thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he has uniformly received, during the period of his occupancy of
THE WOOLPACK INN,
and trusts that unceasing endeavours to give satisfaction in every branch of his trade, will secure him the continuance of a fair share of public patronage.
In addition to the ordinary routine of business, at the suggestion of several individuals, both in town and country, who in the transmission of packages have repeatedly experienced most vexatious loss and disappointment, Mr. Stewart purposes opening at his establishment a
PARCELS BOOKING OFFICE,
where the payment of a small sum for entry (say twopence for an ordinary parcel) will ensure its speedy and safe delivery at any inland destination within the customary precincts of land carriage
Also, will be attached to the premises
A CARRIER'S REGISTRATION OFFICE,
where heavy goods will be securely stored upon a merely nominal Commission, till an opportunity offers for forwarding them according to directions, and as the extensive Yards of the WOOLPACK have long been known as the great central rendezvous of up-country teams, but a trifling delay can ever occur previous to such an opportunity being afforded.
Carriers arriving from the country will find it desirable to REGISTER at the above Office, as every exertion will be used to supply them with loading; and the tediousness and uncertainty and expense now attending their stay in Sydney almost wholly avoided.
From having been closely connected in business with by far the largest number of the team drivers upon the road, during a period of nearly seven years, Mr. Stewart has become sufficiently acquainted with the individual characters of the men to be enabled to form a tolerably just conclusion as to who amongst them are the most trustworthy, and who the least so. Merchants and others sending valuable goods will thus be relieved from the anxiety and apprehension which must be felt when property is entrusted, (as is often the case,) to persons wholly unknown to them.
Mr. Stewart further begs to intimate, that persons favouring him with the disposal of any kind of Stock or country produce, may rely upon his assiduity being exerted in securing the *best possible price,* and immediately applying the proceeds according to the wishes of his principal.
N.B. On Hand, the usual stock of Wines, brandies, gins, rums, both in and out of bond; also a small quantity of
REAL CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKEY,
imported direct from the celebrated distillery of *Messrs. Beith, Ross, and Co.* Connoisseurs desirous of procuring a supply are invited to make early application. For the convenience of such and small families, lots have been prepared in cases of from one dozen upwards, at 24s. Country orders containing a remittance promptly attended to. 6511

THE "GOLDEN FLEECE" OMNIBUS.
PARRAMATTA AND SYDNEY.
THIS favourite conveyance, newly fitted up, and horsed by nags of tried mettle, will henceforth be located on the above line of road by the celebrated RIBBON man
JAMES LAMB.
J. W. ROCHE,
In announcing the above arrangement, has consulted the *Convenience of Travellers* in fixing the hours of departure to and fro, so as not to interfere with the "Early Birds;" while time is afforded for a comfortable breakfast in town, and a quiet luncheon or dinner in Parramatta.
THE "GOLDEN FLEECE"
Will leave the "RAINBOW," corner of King and Pitt streets,
FOR PARRAMATTA, DAILY,
AT EIGHT o'clock, A.M., on week days, and TEN on Sundays,
Returning from the WHITE HORSE CELLARS, Parramatta, at THREE P.M.,
Commencing on *Sunday Morning Next,* 29th April.
N.B.—Packages and parcels booked in Sydney and Parramatta at the before-mentioned Inns, and every attention and civility will be strictly paid to ladies and gentlemen patronizing the
NEW SAFETY DRAG.
Sydney, April 26. 6887

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.
DR. GRAHAM on the Diseases of Females, containing their symptoms, causes, varieties, and treatment, 8vo., 12s.
——— Domestic Medicine, with a copious collection of approved prescriptions, intended as a medical guide for the use of Families and Invalids, 8vo., 8vo.
——— on Indigestion, with observations on some painful complaints consequent on Indigestion, especially Nervous Affections, 8vo., last edition, 10s. 6d.
COMBE'S (Dr.) Physiology of Digestion, with remarks on the adaptation of Diet to the constitution, age, season, and mode of life. 12mo., 3s. 6d.
COMBE'S (Dr.) Physiology, applied to the Preservation of Health, 3s. 6d.
Bull (Dr.) The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease, 12mo., cloth, 3s. 6d.
——— Hints to Mothers for the Management of Health, 3s. 6d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,
455, George-street,
Next the Bank of New South Wales. 6882

NEW MUSIC.
JUST RECEIVED, an Invoice of Popular and favourite Music, from the house of D'Almaine and Co., Soho Square, comprising some of the best compositions of Herz, Von Weber, Czerny, Kalkbrenner, Jullien, Bertini, Ricardo, Linter, Bishop, Crouch, Bochsa, Rosellen, Loder, Parry, &c., &c., &c.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Musicseller, &c.
Next the Bank of New South Wales. 6883

WELLS'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FEW Copies of the above useful Work remaining on hand; early application is necessary. To be had at Mr. MOFFITT's, Stationer, Pitt-street. Price 12s. 6d.—former price £1 1s. 6925

THE EVERLASTING GOLD PEN.
8s. 6d. Each.
THIS Pen is tipped with a metal which is as hard as the diamond, is perfectly anti-corrosive, and has all the flexibility of the quill.
A fresh supply just received, and on sale by
S. BRUSH AND CO.,
Opticians and Watchmakers,
485, George-street,
6920 Nearly opposite the Barrack Gate.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Very superior No. 2 Manila cigars
Low crowned Manila hats
3 and 4 bushel bags
Invoice of bleached linens, lawn handkerchiefs, brown drills, &c.
Heavy kangaroo skins
Rowland's perfumery
Superior port and sherry, in bottle.
THACKER AND CO.
April 20. 6073

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased a large portion of the stock of Messrs. Christopher Newman and Brother, of the
BEE-HIVE,
on very advantageous terms, and being thoroughly convinced that the system of small profits and quick returns is most conducive to the interest of both vendor and purchaser, has determined to conduct his business upon that principle, it will therefore be his constant study to keep the
BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN SYDNEY,
and to sell at the
LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICE,
and by civility and attention to the wants of his customers (not only on his own part but on the part of those in his employ), he trusts to secure a large share of public support.
G. C. wishes to direct particular attention to the Cloth, and
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
which it will always be his study to render most attractive, by keeping on hand a most complete assortment of broadcloths, plain and fancy trouserings and vestings, with every thing requisite in the way of
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
With this view he has secured the services of
MR. JAMES HENDERSON,
who for some considerable time had the charge of the Woollen Department of the BEE-HIVE, where by attention to the customers and a general knowledge of the business, he acquired the confidence of the trade, and the approbation of his employers.
Mr. H. will devote the whole of his time to this department, and the proprietor sincerely trusts that the attention will not be bestowed in vain.
Buyers for the country, and settlers, will find they can purchase what they require upon the most advantageous terms, and depend at all times upon having good value for their money, and every attention paid to the packing and forwarding of their goods.
Every description of clothing made to order in a style not to be surpassed in the colony both as regards cut and workmanship.
☞ Further particulars, with a list of prices, will appear in a future advertisement.
253, Pitt-street, March 6. 3810

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Brab Hats and Sinet.
JAMES SIMMONS AND SON,
36 Hunter-street.

NOW LANDING,
STOVES AND FENDERS
Fire Irons and Brasses
Hat and Umbrella Stands.
T. WOOLLEY,
George-street.
April 25. 6819

FOR SALE, at the Stores of Mr. D. N. JOUBERT, Lower George-street:—
Spades, coffee and malt mills
Tomahawks, falling axes, carpenters' adzes
Solid steel American wedge axes, with handles
Kent hammers, bellows, and fluted gridirons
Steel snuffers, corkscrews, and brass pillar candlesticks
Britannia-metal, German silver, and tinned iron spoons
Hand, pit, and cross-cut saw files
Mortise, chest, fine plate, brass, and iron padlocks
Fish hooks, shoe brushes, and Italian irons 6577

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
British Plate Glass, assorted sizes, and in lots to suit purchasers.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
April 26. 6550

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Canvas, assorted Nos.
Seaming and roping twine
Hair seating
Curled horsehair
Best three-bushel hemp bags
Good three-bushel tow ditto
Invoices hats
Prime Sussex hops, 1848
Sugars, various qualities
Superior ration hyson skin tea
Prime mess pork
Europe rope, assorted
Chains, claws, shackles
Chain hooks, &c.
Cutlery—Hardware, &c.
Sheathing metal and nails
Winnowing machine
Turnip cutting and sowing ditto
Sheep and cattle hurdles, iron
Hoop iron, assorted
British plate glass, ditto
Land roller, cart wheels
Axles, iron and wooden ploughs
Handcart boxes
Blister steel
Teneriffe, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sherry, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Claret, in 3 dozen cases.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
6648 Sussex-street.

☞ IN consequence of the unprecedented scarcity of all kinds of good Foreign TOBACCO, the undersigned is compelled to raise the price of his AMERICAN CAVENDISH to 3s per lb. by the box.
6931 W. H. ALDIS.

BARCLAY'S DOUBLE BROWN LONDON STOUT.
BYASS' BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER, 3 AND 4 DOZEN CASKS, IN PRIME CONDITION.
JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of
J. W. ROCHE,
Rainbow, Corner of Pitt and King streets.
Clouzeau's Pale Cognac, one dozen cases, 35s.
Oporto bottled wines of the finest qualities and lowest prices. 6928

TO PUBLICANS.
FOR SALE, a complete fit out for the bar of a first-rate Hotel, viz.:—
1 Very superior six-motion beer engine, with ivory handles
1 Large brass spirit fountain, with diamond glass vases, pillars and branch for gas, globes, and chimney glasses, complete
A complete set of measures, brass funnels, and funnel pots.
Also, extra bar cocks, lead and pewter pipe, &c.
6888 COOPER, BROTHERS.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.
RENAUD'S and CLOUZEAU'S Pale Brandy (proof) in one dozen cases, at 35s. per case, duty paid, 1st quality
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 1st quality
Port, Sherry, and Madeira, ditto
Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, ditto
ALSO,
For California and the Island Trade.
Negrohead Tobacco, and Cigars
R. H. POLLARD,
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.
April 26. 6900

CABINET PIANOFORTE.
ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
A 6½-octave Cabinet Pianoforte, by Squire, in rosewood case, just landed.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
April 26. Sussex-street. 6910

RENEWAL OF BUSINESS.
S. A. BRYANT,
MERCHANT AND AGENT,
WINE CELLARS, STORES, AND OFFICES, NO. 107, KING-STREET, SYDNEY.
ON SALE, Wines and Spirits, in bottle and wood, in and out of bond
Byass's, Dunbar's, Alsop's, and other bottled Ale and Porter
Taylor's and other brewers' Stout and Ale
Tobacco, in and out of bond
London Gin, or Cream of the Valley
Tea and Sugar, &c., &c., &c 6734

ON SALE,
AT THE CITY DEPOT, 486, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.
CASE GENEVA, IN AND OUT OF BOND.
BRANDY, Henessy's and United Vineyard
TOBACCO, Negrohead and Cavendish
And SPIRITS of all kinds.
CASH AND CASH ONLY.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt.
April 26. 6833

HOOP IRON.
JUST LANDED, and for sale at T. WOOLLEY's Iron Yard King-street. Sizes—1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ inch.
6905 430 and 432, George-street.

REMEMBER
TO ask at your grocer's or ALLEN'S BEST CROWN SOAP and SUMMER MOULD CANDLES. 765

PRUNES
JUST LANDED, a few casks and cases of excellent Prunes.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
6770 Importers and Dealers.

SIAM SUGAR.
20 TONS beautiful white; also, about the same quantity of nearly white Mauritius, and a small parcel of strong bright crystallised counter Sugar
S. PEEK AND CO.,
6771 Importers and Dealers.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Prime Mess Pork
Hoop Iron, assorted sizes
Sussex Hops, (prime) 1848
Superior Claret, in 3 dozen cases.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
Sussex-street
April 24. 6546

TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
BRANDY COLOURING may always be obtained of the undersigned.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
335, George-street. 6870

RAISINS, STARCH, AND BLUE.
NOW LANDING, ex Taglioni, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
40 Barrels Elme Raisins
20 Cases Leacher's No. 1 Starch
20 Ditto ditto Blue.
ROBERT COVENY.
6892 102, Market-street.

JUST LANDED, ex TROPIC —
Raisins in barrels
Currants, in cases.
ROBERT COVENY,
6891 102, Market-street.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Taglioni, and on Sale by the undersigned,—
Fourteen barrels Patras currants
Ten ditto Smyrna raisins
Ten half ditto sun-dried raisins
Muscatel raisins, in barrels and boxes
Jordan almonds, in ditto
Turkey figs, quarter drums
Barcelona nuts, in casks
Brazil hinglas
Assorted jams and jellies, in 1lb. and 2lb. jars
Carb. soda, in jars
Salad oil
White and brown Windsor soap.
JOHN STIRLING,
6935 559, George-street.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HORSE STOCK.
MR. DAVID BELL, being again on the eve of departing for Adelaide with horses, will be happy to undertake the transit (and sale) of a limited number thither. His terms are £2 per head, which said sum defrays all expenses. If consigned to an agent there, £2 would only be charged.
Parties wishing to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity, will please to embrace the offer immediately, as all stock intended to be sent, must be at Bellfield, (near Liverpool), on or before the 5th May next. 6881

CALIFORNIA. — The undersigned having followed mercantile pursuits in Spanish America, and engaged his passage for California, tenders his services in that quarter to those who may be pleased to favour him with their confidence.
ROBERT ORR.
Sydney, April 27. 6876

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 9333

MONEY.
THE sum of £800 to be lent on mortgage of real property in Sydney or immediate neighbourhood. Apply to
WESTMORE AND DAINTREY,
Solicitors,
6880 555, George-street, Sydney.

MR. WILLIAM LITTLE, late of Killeshandra, county Cavan, Ireland, who arrived in the colony a few years since, and was last heard of from Sydney, will hear of something very much to his advantage by making application to
WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY,
Collins-street, Melbourne.
April, 1849. 6722

NOTICE.
WHEREAS by deeds by way of mortgage, dated respectively on the 22nd day of January, 1843, and 21st day of February in said year, and made between John Evans, of Kororarika, Bay of Islands, yeoman, of the one part, and Hugh M'Liver, of the same place, architect, of the other part, the said John Evans did thereby convey and assure unto the said Hugh M'Liver, his heirs and assigns (subject nevertheless to the redemption of the same), all that piece of land having a frontage to Kororarika Beach 38 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 30 feet, and also all that piece of land in the rear of the aforesaid, measuring 30 feet in front, by a depth of 35 feet, (and which said two pieces form part of the land comprised in a Crown Grant of section No. 5, situate in the town of Russell, parish of Russell, county of Bedford, and territory of New Zealand), and whereas default has been made in the principal moneys in the aforesaid deeds mentioned, and interest, and whereas the said John Evans has since left New Zealand aforesaid, and is reported to be dead; notice is hereby given to the said John Evans (if living) or to the heirs, executors, or administrators of the said John Evans, that in pursuance of the terms of the aforesaid mortgages, the aforesaid two pieces of land will be sold in three months from the date hereof, unless redeemed.
Dated at Auckland, this 23rd day of March, 1849.
THOMAS E. CONRY,
6815 Attorney for Hugh M'Liver.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company to be called the "Sydney Railway Company," with all powers and privileges incident to a Corporation, and to give to such Company powers to make and maintain a Railway or Railways, with all proper works, roads, approaches, stations, bridges, viaducts, embankments, tunnels, warehouses, communications, and other conveniences connected therewith, to commence at or near to the City of Sydney in the said Colony, and to pass through the Counties of Cumberland and Camden, to the town of Goulburn in the County of Argyle, and also through such other places in the County of Cumberland, as may be deemed the most desirable route for carrying a Railway towards Bathurst. And in the said Bill powers will be applied for to enable the said Company to purchase, either by agreement or compulsion of and from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, any lands, tenements, houses, and hereditaments, and to vary or extinguish all rights and privileges in any manner connected with the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, so to be purchased and taken, and to hold the same for the use and benefit of the said Company, and to make compensation in respect thereof; and also powers to enable the said Company to levy, and to receive and compel payment of tolls, rates, and duties, for the conveyance and transit of passengers, goods, merchandise, horses, cattle, sheep, animals, and produce of every kind, upon, along, or in respect of such Railways, and to alter existing tolls, rates, and duties, and to confer exemption from tolls, rates, and duties, and to enter into and compel the performance of any contract or contracts, for the execution and performance of any work in and about the construction of the said Railways, and the station houses and works connected therewith, and for the hiring of servants and others, for managing and conducting the said Railways and the affairs thereof, and also all other powers that may be necessary for making, maintaining, managing, and conducting the said Railways, and the levying and raising tolls, rates, and duties, in respect thereof, and also powers to sell and dispose of, let, exchange, or part with, the said Railways, or any rights or powers to be given in respect thereof, or any lands or houses to be purchased as aforesaid, or any of them; and also powers to enable the said Company to raise such capital and contributions, and other monies by the creation and issuing of shares in the said Railways, or by debentures or other securities, or by mortgage of the said Railways, or the tolls, rates, and duties thereof, or any of them, as may be necessary to make and complete the said Railways and the houses, stations, and works connected therewith, and for maintaining and working the same, and to limit the responsibility of any holder or holders of shares in the said Railways, to the amount or respective amounts of their, his, or her subscription or subscriptions in respect thereof; and for all such other powers and provisions as may be necessary or expedient to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid, or any of them.
JAMES NORTON,
6094 Solicitor.

BARQUE CALDEW.
CONSIGNEES of Goods by this vessel are requested to pass their entries *immediately* for the Circular Wharf.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
6896 Agents.

BARQUE TAGLIONI.
CONSIGNEES of Goods by this vessel are requested to pass their entries *immediately* for Botts's Wharf.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
6895 Agents.

SHOP AND PREMISES IN GEORGE-STREET.
TO BE LET, the Premises, No. 438, adjoining the Commercial Bank, from the 1st of May next. Apply at the Office of Mr. MOUNRSAD, O'Connell-street.
April 16. 6265

TO LET, the House, 314, Pitt-street, and also the shop and upper portion of the house at the corner of Pitt and King streets, lately in the occupation of Mr. Toogood. Apply to
THURLOW AND GRANT,
6719 314, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a first-rate family residence in Bligh street. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN LORD, Macquarie-place. 6874

FAMILY COTTAGE,
IN LIVERPOOL-STREET, HYDE PARK,
WITH
SPACIOUS PADDOCK AND GARDENS.
TO LET, that commodious Cottage and out-houses, together with the excellent garden and grounds attached, recently in the occupation of T. J. Fisher, Esq. Apply to
THOS. S. MORT,
6697 Auctioneer.

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 18

ST. PHILIP'S GLEBE.
TO LET, the old established Baker' Shop, with bake-house, two-stall stable

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

April 26.—Petrel, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Gibson, from Geelong the 21st instant. Passengers—Mr. R. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. James Chetham, Mr. George Knox, Mr. J. A. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Christenson, Mr. F. Hart, Mr. W. Sewyer, and Margaret Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Ajax, ship, 768 tons, Captain Young, for Port Nicholson, via Twofold Bay. Passengers, Mr. M'Clymont, Mrs. Ford, Mr. T. H. Moore, and eight stockmen.

April 26.—Clarissa, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Johnson, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. J. Rose, and J. Hablert.

CLEARANCES.

April 26.—Miranda, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Bentley, for Port Albert. Passengers—Mr. How, Mr. M'Farlane, Mr. Gray, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Hustler, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Messrs. W. Holland, W. Nesbitt, J. Perkins, J. Holland, L. Page, H. and F. Pratt, S. Taylor, W. Apperley, E. Prior, and H. Tholetia.

April 26.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Freeburn, for Geelong and Portland. Passenger - Esther Aberdeen.

April 26.—Opalia, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Easton, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Bell, Mr. Oocok, and Mr. Edwards.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day. — Cheerful, for Auckland; Cockermouth Castle, for Melbourne; William, for Geelong and Portland Bay; Miranda, for Port Albert; and Opalia, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 26.—Jenny Lind, 33, Melville, from Newcastle, with 45 tons coals; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Bride, 19, Bowden, from the Hawkesbury, with 480 bushels maize, 34 bushels wheat, 4400 feet timber, 3000 shingles; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles, 30 bushels wheat; Amphitrite, 17, Cox, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles; Wave, 17, Jackson, from Shoalhaven, with 12 tons potatoes, 70 bushels wheat, 40 bushels barley, 4 bales wool, 9 casks pork; St. Leonards, 46, Robinson, from the Tweed River, with 30,000 feet cedar; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 400 palin s; Hope, 12, Foster, from Brisbane Water, with 1400 feet hardwood, 200 bushels shells, 20,000 shingles; Venus, 27, Jackson, from the Moruya River, with 300 bushels wheat, 17 tons potatoes; Anna Maria, 49, Capps, from Lake Macquarie, with 60 tons coals; Bee, 12, Coulson, from Kiama, with 300 bushels wheat, 3 tons potatoes, 30 kegs butter; Echo, 21, Cresswell, from Shoalhaven, with 5000 feet timber, 12 tons potatoes, 40 bushels maize, 4 kegs butter; Frederick Griffiths, 54, Collins, from the Tweed River, with 34,000 feet cedar; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 39 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, 41 casks tallow, 150 bushels grain, 10 bags flour, 69 trusses hay, 50 pigs, 401 hides

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 26—Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; Gipsy, 32, Robinson, for Broulee, in ballast; Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Amphitrite, 17, Cox, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Gleaner, 20, Francisco, for Pitt Water, in ballast; Neptune, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Hope, 12, Foster, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Frederick Griffiths, 54, Collins, for the Tweed River, in ballast; Anna Maria, 49, Capps, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; Trial, 23, Bamford, for the Hunter, in ballast; Stranger, 27, Croad, for Morpeth, in ballast; Heroine, 36, Staughton, for the Richmond River, in ballast; Jane Ann, 15, Green, for Broulee, with sundries; Phœnix, steamer, 108, Wiseman, for the Clarence River, with sundries; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

April 26.—Caldew, barque, 390 tons, Captain Snow, from London: 20 quarter-casks and three cases Portugal wine, 10 caroteels currants, 10 barrels raisins, 38 hogsheads B.P. rum, 20 hogsheads brandy, Smith, Croft and Co; 8 pair bellows, 1 case and 2 casks hardware goods, T. Woolley; 5 kegs white lead, 10 cases merchandise, Gilchrist and Alexander; 50 hogsheads beer, 1 case shoes, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 13 casks beer, 9 cases and 5 trunks merchandise, J. M'Donald; 120 hogsheads beer, 10 cases and 1 cask merchandise, Thacker and Co.; 82 cases merchandise, J. S. Willis; 5 cases, A. Brierley; 3 trunks and 1 case boots and shoes, 5 trunks, Young and Co.; 10 trunks, W. C. Botts; 7 cases and 2 bales slops, J. R. Houlding; 96 camp ovens and covers, 29 pair bushes, 3 cases 9 casks 20 kegs 2 hogsheads and 10 bundles merchandise, J. S. Lord; 1 case perfumery, J. Morris; 20 cases and 11 bales British goods, D. Jones and Co.; 10 puncheons and 16 hogsheads B.P. rum, 100 cans linseed oil, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 100 cases Geneva, 4 hogsheads brandy, 10 hogsheads B.P. rum, 8 quarter casks wine, A. P. Southey; 12 bales 9 cases, D. Cohen and Co.; 3 cases paper, 5 casks, W. Walker and Co.; 2 hogsheads 10 bundles, C. P. Cowie; 1 butt and 16 quarter-casks wine, E. W. Layton and Co.; 15 hogsheads, brandy, W. Long; 1 bale books, Australian Subscription Library; 1 box, Clark; 200 cases port wine, 100 cases 8 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks British gin, 45 cases merchandise, E. C. Weekes; 54 boxes pipes, 70 iron pots, 12 camp ovens, 10 casks, 9 cases, 9 crates, 1 truss, 3 hogsheads, and 6 bundles merchandise, W. Richardson; 1 case, S. A. Tegg; 4 cases paper, W. Moffitt; 9 hogsheads and 20 quarter-casks Marsala wine, J. Macnamara; 2 cases, J. Thompson; 5 tons and 67 bags salt, F. Ebsworth; 16 camp ovens, 5 cases, 18 casks, and 20 bundles merchandise, A. Hawley and Co.; 1 case, Union Bank; 1 case, S. Lazarus; 1 case, S. Brush; 1 case, Pettigrew; 1 box, Howell; 1 case, R. Howarth; 1 case, 1 cask, W. and F. Ford; 100 barrels cement, 7 packages merchandise, L. and S. Spyer; 42 cases, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 15 cases, 18 bales, James Simmons; 5 cases, Aspinwall, Porter, and Co.; 200 casks bottled beer, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 1 parcel, Dr. Ross; 10 puncheon 15 hogsheads B.P. rum, 5 hogsheads brandy, 6 bales 28 cases 49 casks and 21 kegs merchandise, Order.

April 26.—Taglioni, barque, 350 tons, Captain Joliffe, from London: 21 hogsheads brandy, 30 hogsheads B P. rum, 40 barrels raisins, R. Campbell, tertius; 38 hogsheads B.P. rum, 150 cases geneva, 31 casks, W. Long; 39 cases, E. C. Weekes; 50 cans and 10 barrels linseed oil, 22 sheets lead, 66 hogsheads B.P. rum, 13 packages shoes, Lamb and Parbury; 1 case snuff, H. Dixson; 50 hogsheads beer, 50 cases merchandise, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 14 casks painter's colours, 1 case, T. Buckland; 2 cases, Captain M'Donald; 1 case, A. Sillitoe; 5 sheets lead, J. Court; 1 case, 1 cask, Challist; 6 bundles iron hoops, 19 bundles sheet iron, 18 boxes tinplates, A. Graveley; 40 iron pots, 25 boxes tinplates, 6 anvils, 2 pair bellows, 16 half-barrels and 40 quarter-barrels gunpowder, 42 axle moulds, and 348 packages British goods, A. Hawley and Co.; 100 barrels herrings, Smith and Campbell; 1 case phosphorus, 1 cask, Chabot; 5 bundles scythes, 12 grindstones, 10 iron kegs, and 34 packages merchandise, J. and M. Andrews; 1 case printed books, 18 barrels, 5 half-barrels and 5 cases raisins, 2 cases almonds, 2 cases figs, 5 casks nuts, 14 barrels currants, 35 kegs manufactured tobacco, 40 kegs 18 cases 10 trunks and 7 bales merchandise, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 3 casks hardware, 1 bundle planes, T. Woolley; 1 cask brushes, 30 barrels split peas, 10 cases and 1 cask magnesia, 1 case engravings, 1 case merchandise, E. S. Lloyd; 2 cases looking glasses, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 5 cases, 8 trunks, P. Dignum; 1 case stationery, Kern and Mader; 1 case oil peppermint and 20 packages, J. Row; 2 cases books, G. Allen; 18 cases British spirits, H. Vickers; 1 pipe port and 7 cases Marsala wine, Mackintosh and Hirst; 2 cases and 5 packages French wine, 60 cases Rhenish wine, 1 case yarn, 1 case merchandise, A. Droutler; 1 cask 2 cases, T. Marsh; 15 pockets hops, Cooper, Brothers; 3 cases, J. T. Armytage and Co.; 2 cases, A. and L. Henders; 25 bales and 11 cases British goods, D. Jones and Co.; 2 cases glass, 4 cases and 1 bale merchandise, S. S. and J. Davis; 60 cases Geneva, A. Brierley; 3 packages, George Thorne and Co.; 1 case, Captain Batty; 12 cases 7 bales, Aspinwall, Porter, and Co.; 4 cases 2 trunks, W. Richardson; 4 cases, Powell; 1 case, Rev. Dr. Ross; 1 case, Howe; 1 case, Nisbet; 12 casks 1 case, Thacker and Co.; 5 tons rock salt, 54 bundles and 64 bars iron, 9 sheets lead, 1 case and 7 casks British goods, Australian Agricultural Company; 67 bags salt, F Ebsworth; 17 casks hardware, L. Iredale; 60 cases, W. J. Barnett; 140 kegs, J. S. Willis; 1 case, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 bale, Tourle; 2 cases, Gill; 1 case, Thomson; 8 bales, Macarthur, Little, and Atkinson; 1 cask 3 cases, J. Macdonald; 4 cases, J. G. Raphael; 1 case, Boyd; 6 cases, Beresford; 50 kegs gunpowder, 200 casks beer, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 6 cases Holloway's pills, J. K Heydon; 60 cases gin, G. Rees; 13 cases pickles, 3 cases mustard, 27 sails, 3 anchors, 20 blocks, 38 packages British goods, Commissariat; 2 copper heaters, 1 copper pan, 4 sheets lead, 9 casks lead shot, 28 bundles sheet iron, 2 trunks leather, 5400 fire bricks, 500 tiles, 2 hogsheads 10 casks 6 quarter-casks and 20 cases gin, 15 barrels and 3 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 7 quarter-casks and 1 case Portuga wine, 6 hogsheads and 26 cases French wine, 22 bundles iron hoops, 2649 bars and 155 bundles iron, 11 bales 6 casks 58 cases and 15 packages merchandise, Order.

April 26.—Petrel, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Gibson, from Geelong: 24 tons tallow, W. Sewyer; 11 cases brandy, S. Barnett.

EXPORTS.

April 26. — Cheerful, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland: (Additional)—15 cases 3 bales and 1 package drapery, 1 parcel iron, 24 chairs, R. Mackenzie; 12 cases 2 bales and 1 trunk drapery, J. Selby; 7 boxes and 3 cases drapery, 1 truss oilcloth, 2 cases calico and prints, 3 boxes slops, 1 trunk boots, 2 trusses matting, 2 boxes cottons, 1 bale paper, 10 boxes window glass, J. and W. Henderson.

April 26.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Freeburn, for Geelong and Portland Bay: 3 casks juggery, 2 casks hookah stuff, R. Towns; 1 case stationery, W. R. Piddington; 1 bale, 1 case, C. Newton and Brother; 1 case sundries, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 4 chests tea, F. Freeburn; 36 doors, 10 sashes, J. Cook; 180 logs cedar, Henderson.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow: -

For London.—By the Thomas Fielden and George, to-morrow evening, at six; and by the Columbus, (P.O.P.), on Monday evening next, at six.

For Hobart Town.—By the Emma, to-morrow evening, at six.

For China.—by the Chalco, to-morrow evening, at six.

The Petrel has made a quick passage of five days from Port Phillip. The schooner Will Watch sailed from Port Phillip for Sydney on the 20th instant, and was passed by the Petrel off Cape Liptrap the following day. Her passengers are Messrs. Sayers, Thomas, and Marks; and the cargo consists of 49 bales wool and 26 casks tallow. The steamer Shamrock arrived at Melbourne, from Launceston, late on Friday night last, and would probably leave again for Sydney on Monday afternoon. The brig Christina sailed from Melbourne for Port Fairy and Sydney on the 19th instant. The brig Marmion sailed for Singapore the same day, with a cargo of 140 tierces beef, 150 bags flour, 250 bags biscuit, and 29 bags wheat. The ship Thetis sailed from Port Phillip for London on the 20th instant, with a cargo of 1364 bales wool, 486 casks and 4 cases tallow. The barque Lysander sailed from Geelong for London on the 21st instant, with a cargo of 1680 bales wool, 685 casks and 60 boxes tallow, 2 tierces tongues. The schooner Phœbe was to sail from Melbourne for Circular Head and Sydney on the 21st instant. The Petrel was in company with a large brig, apparently bound for Sydney, from Bass' Straits as far as Twofold Bay, where they parted on Tuesday last, the former vessel having put into the bay on that evening from contrary winds, where she remained however only three hours.

The Caldew will haul alongside the Circular Wharf this day, to discharge, and the Taglioni will discharge at Botts' Wharf.

The schooner Effort, hence the 29th March, arrived at Launceston on the 16th instant.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		rises	sets	morn	even
27	Friday	6 39	5 21	10 12	10 30

Moon, 1st quarter, April 30, 22 m. past 12, night

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

We have no recollection of the letter on "Fire Annihilators;" but cannot undertake to say it has not been received.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

DISPERSION OF THE CONVICTS.

While we are grateful to His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy for the prompt and energetic manner in which he made known to the Home Government the proceedings of the colonists, in public meeting assembled, with reference to transportation, accompanied by such "strong representations" from himself as will, he believes, "have the effect of causing any measures which were in progress for sending out convicts to this colony to be suspended until he shall be enabled to place the Secretary of State in possession of the deliberate opinion of the Legislative Council on the subject;" and while we are also grateful for his assurance that "no Government influence will be used in any manner" to bias the votes of honorable members; we are yet grieved that his Excellency should have refused to exercise in favour of the Sydney district that discretion which he seems to have had no scruple in exercising on behalf of the Port Phillip district.

In the interview between the Governor and the Anti-Transportation Committee on Tuesday last, it was intimated that the Committee would feel greatly relieved if His Excellency could enable them to inform their constituents that in case of the arrival of convicts on these shores, the men would be employed exclusively on public works until Her Majesty's pleasure could be known. On this point His Excellency's written answer says—"I have no alternative but to obey the instructions which I have received." Here is the inconsistency of which the inhabitants of the Middle District complain. When a favour was asked for Melbourne, which, according to his instructions, he had no alternative but to refuse, he at once conceded it; when a still smaller favour is asked for Sydney, his instructions are pleaded as opposing an insuperable bar to its bestowment.

We are not blind to the difficulties of His Excellency's position. Look which way he will, he finds difficulties staring him in the face. On the one side his orders from home demand obedience, and the convicts claim their promised tickets; on the other the colonists hold up the written pledges of Her Majesty's Government, and insist upon their scrupulous fulfilment One or other of these conflicting appeals must needs be rejected; but as none of them can be rejected without risk, the question resolves itself into a choice of evils. It is a great evil to disobey the commands of lawful authority; it would be a great evil to refuse to the convicts the indulgence they had been led to expect on their arrival: but will it not be a far greater evil to bring dishonour upon the British Crown, by doing that which Her Majesty's constitutional organ had solemnly engaged should not be done? This is really the point for His Excellency's consideration. When the colonists beseech him not to allow the convicts to be dispersed, they not only ask him to step between themselves and a great public injury—they also ask him to step between his Sovereign and manifest dishonour. While their prayer is dictated by feelings of self-protection, it is at the same time backed by considerations of national good faith.

And we think His Excellency and his advisers* ought to ponder well a further question. Assuming Earl Grey to be a man of high integrity, and to have been led astray by misrepresentations of facts, what would be his lordship's feelings were he at this moment by Sir Charles Fitz Roy's side? Would he not at once admit that he had fallen into a capital mistake—that, misconceiving the inclinations of the colonists, he had unwittingly broken the engagements whereby he had bound himself to respect those inclinations—and that a regard for his own veracity and for the dignity of his Royal Mistress left him no alternative but, at whatever amount of inconvenience and expense, to forbid the convicts to be landed on our shores? Can any honest man doubt that, if Lord Grey be likewise an honest man, these would be his lordship's conclusions, had he the local knowledge possessed by our Government? Is it not the duty of our Government, then, to do that which they must know it to be morally certain would be done by the Minister, were he in their circumstances? And if they refuse to take this course, will they not incur rebuke for having yielded blind and slavish obedience, where they ought to have exercised a firm and enlightened discretion—for having, in fine, obeyed orders which they well knew to have been issued in error, and which, in the estimation of all reasonable persons, would have been "more honoured in the breach than the observance?"

Touching the determination of our Executive to obey these orders, however, we are told by His Excellency's memorandum, that "in order to render the services of the convicts most extensively useful in parts where it is still very difficult to obtain labour, they will not be landed in Sydney, but receive their tickets *for the remote districts of the colony*." At the first blush, this seems to be a very judicious arrangement; but a little reflection will show that it is fraught with mischief.

In the first place, there are the dangers pointed out by Mr. Norton, as the organ of the Committee in their interview with the Governor:—"We are unable to shut our eyes against the possibility, in the widely extended settlements, of the formation of bands of outlaws which the colony has no force that is capable of controlling. The reduction of the military force of the colony on the cessation of its penal character, and the almost total absence in the remote districts of police establishments, added to the depressed state of the public funds, afford no security against acts of outrage the most violent and continued." The truth of this representation is past dispute. The characters who require the strong arm of penal discipline to keep them in order, are to be sent to places where such discipline is out of the question. They are to be sent where neither military bayonet nor constabulary staff will over-awe their lawless propensities; where the voice of the spiritual instructor will seldom if ever be heard; where the free population is scanty and powerless; where, of all places, hardened villany will be most impatient of the restraints of honest labour; and where crime may be perpetrated with the boldest chances of impunity.

And not only so. The setting apart of the remote districts as the convict *locale* will inevitably make those parts of the colony the objects of terror to free emigrants. Already is it found most difficult to persuade new comers to accept employment in the far interior. They shrink from it with all sorts of harrowing fancies; they fear to bury themselves in solitudes so drear; they fear the venom of snakes; they fear the cannibalism of the blacks; and now there is to be added another ground of alarm—the outrages of convicts let loose. As virtuous men, the disgrace of being associated with such characters is what they will never submit to. As husbands, fathers, or brothers, the idea of taking their wives, daughters, or sisters into a wilderness peopled with the most abandoned of mankind, will be revolting to every feeling of their breasts. And, since our newly arrived immigrants have no accurate conception as to where these remote districts may be, they will naturally suppose that by remote districts are meant all places not in the neighbourhood of Sydney or other populous towns.† The consequence will be, that to the towns they will cling more tenaciously than ever; and all who shall come after them will do the same.

The Governor's promise to disperse the convicts through the distant interior, though at first sight encouraging, is, under these views, a real cause of apprehension and alarm. And so is the whole system out of which the promise arises—nor can the wit of man ever make it otherwise.

But His Excellency assures us, "that there can be no desire on the part either of the Imperial or of the Local Government, to continue transportation to this colony, even in the modified form now proposed, unless it should meet with the concurrence of the colonists, to be expressed through the medium of their legitimate representatives in the Legislative Council." But has it escaped His Excellency's recollection, that he said the same thing, almost in these very words, to a Deputation who waited upon him in 1846? And had not Mr. Secretary Gladstone said the same thing before him? And has not Earl Grey reiterated the same thing again and again? And yet what is the upshot of all these fine promises? Why, the colony, under the advice of this noble pledge-maker, *has been actually proclaimed* a Penal Settlement, and—*Convict ships are actually on their passage to our shores!*

Colonists, let not these honeyed accents cajole you into silence. Nothing but your own loud remonstrances, your own clamorous importunities, will secure your emancipation from the felon yoke. Be up, then—be up and doing. Put forth all your constitutional powers of resistance—only taking care that you exceed not constitutional bounds.

* By his advisers we mean those who are constitutionally such, and not that greedy nest of hornets who, for the sake of the good places which a revival of transportation would put at the Governor's disposal, take every opportunity of buzzing into His Excellency's ear, that the anti-convict outcry is nothing but a sham.

† It is a fact that, not many weeks ago, some young women just arrived in an emigrant ship, positively refused to be landed from the steamer at Kissing Point, for which place they had accepted engagements, on the ground that instead of a village, which they had been led to expect, they found nothing but *the bush!*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Before the three Judges.

Appeal.

WHITNEY v. NORTON AND OTHERS.

The applicant not appearing, Mr. Donnelly applied on behalf of the respondents to have it dismissed with costs.

Granted.

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF —— POWER.

This was a rule *nisi* under the Law Simplifying Act, asking for an account under the following circumstances:—From the affidavits on which the rule *nisi* was granted, it appeared that there had been a partnership between the deceased and one James Burke (against whom the rule was granted) as to some cattle.

The Master in Equity, as the Curator of Intestate Estates, moved to make the rule absolute.

Mr. Lowe, for James Burke, showed cause, reading an affidavit denying that there was a partnership between him and the deceased. It was contended, that if the Court should think the partnership had been established, yet still as Burke had since the death of Power taken care of his children, he would be entitled to a sum of money, more than equal to the supposed half share, now claimed by the representatives of Power. It was suggested that, as the estate was but a small one, the least expensive order of reference be made.

The Court ordered that the matter be referred to Colonel Morrisset of Bathurst, and upon his report coming in, the matter might be mentioned again.

LONG v. CHAMPTON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Michie moved, on behalf of the defendants, for judgment as in case of nonsuit, the plaintiff not having gone to trial pursuant to the practice of the Court.

Granted.

MARSH v. BURNETT.

During the present term a new trial was granted herein on one issue only. The venue was at Maitland, and it was tried before a special jury of twelve persons.

Mr. Darvall now, on notice, moved to change the venue to Sydney, and to have the case tried before a jury of four.

Mr. Broadhurst showed cause, contending that either branch of the motion must fail. It was too late now to change the venue, as the case had been once tried. It was also too late to change the tribunal of trial, as the plaintiff had once run his chance of getting a verdict before the tribunal of his own choosing, and now ought not to quarrel with it. This part of the application might have succeeded had it been asked when the new trial was granted: citing Hingarty v. Sinclair, and Beckham v. Potter, decisions of this Court.

Mr. Darvall replied.

The Chief Justice said, that the majority of the Court were of opinion the motion ought to fail, but not with costs.

BRYANT v. IBBOTSON.

This case was tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Manning and a Jury of four, during the last *nisi prius* sittings. The action was trespass, and sought damages for the breaking and entering the house of the plaintiff, and taking therefrom his goods and chattels. The whole circumstances prior to the issuing the writ in question did not appear in evidence. However, this much appeared, that the plaintiff sequestrated his estate in the Insolvent Court; the defendant had a judgment against him which was not satisfied at the time of the sequestration. The plaintiff's estate was eventually released from sequestration under the Act; the defendant then applied to one of their Honors, in Chambers, who granted the defendant leave to issue the writ *a pluries fi. fa.* to get satisfaction of his judgment, it at the time being more than a year and a day old. The defendant then levied under the writ, and was active in pointing out the goods. Afterwards, this very writ was set aside by the full Court, and it was for the this very levying that the plaintiff complained. For the defendant it was contended, he was not answerable for the issuing the pluries writ, as it was done pursuant to an order of a Judge, and therefore that he ought to have a verdict.

His Honor, in summing up, said, he was of opinion that the defendant was protected by the order of the Judge in putting the writ in force, and accordingly so directed the Jury, who found for the defendant.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Michie appeared for the plaintiff, and contended that the verdict was wrong. This was an action of trespass, and not case; the defendant merely having pleaded the general issue; it was clear upon the authorities that the plaintiff must have a verdict. The defendant did the act complained of; he put the Court in motion; he was only authorised to do that which he did, and was not directed. The simple issue was, that he did not do the act; had he set out in a special plea the order of the Judge, then the case might be different. Under the general issue the defendant cannot show that the issuing the writ was the act of the Judge.

Mr. Lowe appeared for the defendant in support of the verdict, contending that the verdict was right in this form of action. The plaintiff ought to have framed his action in case, and then falsified the affidavit on which the order was issued. However, whether there was mis-directions or not, this was an application to the discretion of the Court, and the Court will not grant a new trial if it can be seen that no good can be done by sending the case again for trial. The case proved was this—that the house where the trespass took place was not the dwelling-house of the plaintiff, but was merely a back room in another person's residence,—where the plaintiff kept a few articles of office furniture. The Sheriff did not leave any one in charge, and the plaintiff might at any moment have had the use of his furniture. The action was therefore of a most trumpery nature,—and if sent down to trial again, no jury would give more than a farthing damages.

His Honor the Chief Justice said, he was of opinion there had been misdirection here, and that there must be a new trial. The case of Bryant v. Clatton, 1 M. and W., was decisive on the point. Here it could not be said that the issuing the writ was the act of the Judge, the Judge merely authorised the party to issue the writ at his option; and having done so, he is liable in trespass. If he were not so liable in the first instance, yet the active steps he afterwards took in pointing the goods out to be levied upon, would make him so.

Mr. Justice Dickinson said the case cited by the Chief Justice decided the case.

Mr. Justice Manning said, he was of the same opinion, having arrived at this conclusion now upon reading the case of Bryant v. Clatton, which was not, however, before him at the trial; and though now he could not exactly understand the ground on which that case was founded, yet, being an authority, he must be bound by it.

A new trial was therefore granted on the usual terms.

IN THE WILL OF SARAH BAYLIS.

Mr. Darvall, upon the usual affidavits, moved that probate be granted to the executor therein named.

Granted.

PATERSON v. KNIGHT.

The arguments in this case were not concluded when the Court was adjourned.

Cause List for to-day.—Demurrer—Pike v. Langley. Rule Nisi Ex parte Kesterton. New Trial Motions—Paterson v. Knight; Douglass v. Horsburgh.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Thursday, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

It is ordered that all Orders and Process to be issued at the suit or on behalf of or against the Curator of Intestate Estates, and which would, according to the present Rules, be signed by the Master in Equity, shall hereafter be issued and signed by the Prothonotary and Registrar; who shall also take all references, in which the Curator of Intestate Estates shall be a party under the Act lately passed for Simplifying the Law.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
W. M. MANNING.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of George Morant Simpson, a single meeting was held, and the following claims were proved:—John Smith, £123 12s. 4d.; Hyam Elias, £52 2s. 8d.; Henry J. Cohen, £12 16s.; Thomas Agars, £22 11s. 1d.; F. Mitchell and Co., £8; J. H. Nixon, £15 2s.; George Rattray, £129 12s. 5d.; James Norton, £45 2s. 6d.; James Weir, £16 10s; and William Nash, £28 6s. The meeting allowed the insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel, on payment of rent and other expenses.

In the estates of Michael Dunn and James Dyball certificate meetings were held. In both cases the application was granted.

In the estate of John Grahame, a certificate meeting was held, but at the request of the Official Assignee in the estate, the application was withdrawn.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Eleanor M'Casey Richardson, of the South Head Road, near Sydney, widow. Debts, £150. Assets—personal property, £56. Balance deficiency, £94. Mr. John Morris, Official Assignee.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Ambrose Eldridge, a special meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of Robert Cooper, senior, a second meeting, at 11.

CROWN LANDS, PORT PHILLIP.

His Excellency the Governor has directed the re-publication from the Port Phillip *Government Gazette* of the 4th instant, of the accompanying list of Caveats against claims to Leases of Crown Lands beyond the Settled District.

Crown Lands Beyond the Settled Districts,

CAVEATS AGAINST CLAIMS TO LEASES.

Superintendent's Office, Melbourne, 4th April 1849.—With reference to the several notices in the *Government Gazette*, publishing Claims to Leases of Runs beyond the Settled Districts, it is hereby notified, for the information of all parties interested, that Caveats have been received against the claims specified in the accompanying list. 2. It is to be understood that no new Caveats, having reference to demands already advertised, will be received after the present date, except for special cause shown. 3. Parties interested will be allowed personal access, if they so desire it, to the Caveats already lodged, on application at this office. 4. Any Caveat may be withdrawn by the party lodging it, on a written application being made to that effect, the signature to each application being attested by a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of the Supreme Court. 5. If within two months from the present date the caveat in any case shall not be withdrawn, as above, the demand to which it relates will be referred to the investigation of a Commissioner, appointed under the Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 61, and the parties subjected to the expense of that proceeding:—

Murray District.—Name of Runs: Barjarg, Mangalore, Brunin, Eldorado, Seven Creeks, Gooramadda, Tarcombe, Lima, Saintfield, Moira, Five-Mile Creek, Wahgunyah, Goomalibee, Glin Glin, Myrhee, Broken Creek, Bunthrambo, Bonegilla, Oxley's Plains, Cathkin, Pelican Lagoon, Switzerland, Keillawarrah, Myrtle Creek, Yarroweya, Urowa, Mogolemby, Moira, Cobran, Old Crossing Place, Bungonia, Emu Plains, Perchelbar, Yackindandah, Mondoona, Noorilim, Honeysuckle Creek, Tallagaroopna, Merrimerrenbung, Faithful's Creek, Hurdle Creek, Stoney Creek, Caniambo, Naimbabulla, Ullina, Lilliput, Molka, and Changue.

Gipps Land.—Runs: Hazlewood, Merton, Gammon Creek, Donebrook, The Heart, Traralgon, Deighton, Emu Vale, Boisdale, Gelaldale, Kilmorie, Flooding Creek, Stratford, Mosquito Point, Lowlands, Fulham, The Meadows, Swan Reach, and Rosedale.

District of Wimmera.—Runs: Avon or Molly Plains, Murndarra, Barton, Ledcourt, Newlands, Swan Hill, Mullagh, Banyena Plains, Pine Hill, Swan Hill, Strathfillan, Woodlands, Banyinong, Corack, Brighton, Six-Mile Creek, St. Mary's Lake, Rich Avon, Swan Water, Lake Wallace, Mountain Creek, Tettington, Rosebrook, Carr's Plains, Ranges, Lake Hindmarsh, Warrachnabeal, Sinclair's Run, Wonwondah, Bolangum, Murnoo, Wallaloo Creek, Longevenong, Mary Vale, Kewell, Walmer, York Plains, Warranooke, Lingmer, Longlands, Green Hill, Bumbang, Ganoo Ganoo, Sheep Hill, Banyinong, Laen, Newhapper, Morton Plains, Yerree Yerree, Antwerp, Eiderslie, Tandara, Myer's Creek, Steel's Flat, Spring Plains, Bollanda Vale, Boort, Major Mitchell's Creek, Duck Swamp, Burneweng, Spring Hill, Collinabbin, Caragarac, Spring Field and Steel's Creek, Spring Field, Boramboot or Stewart's Plains, East Charlton, Bullock Creek, Axdale, Catto's Run, Bealaba, Strathfieldon, Avoca Forest, Torphicen, Waranga, Kinga-ra-ra Creek, Kingowar, Mount Campbell, Powlett's Plains, Powlett's Plains, Mount Alexander, Woodstock, Campaspie Plains, Dunach Forest, Tragowell, Lardedark, Old Crossing Place Goulburn River, Muddy Creek, Yaraberb, Leaghur, Cairn Curran, Flowerdale, Glenmona, Clark's Old Station, Junction of Goulburn and Murray, Yawong Springs, Stratford Lodge, Garth, Campaspie River, Sutton Grange, Restdown Plains, Toolambe, Lamplough, Salisbury Plain, Edgar's Plains, Tuerong, and Moonejetta.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 3221 packages Tea, 3549 bags sugar, 2 tons coffee.

Mr. G. A Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Vinegar, Blue, Starch, Phosphorus, Nitric Acid, Household Furniture and Effects.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Manila Cigars, Congreve Matches, Window Glass, Earthenware, Brussels Carpet, Plated Dish Covers, Bed Curtains, &c.

Mr. Mort.—At the residence of E. Gibbes, Esq., Fort-street, near Dawes's Battery, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Organ, Engravings, Books, Gig, &c.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hams, Bacon, 27 packages Drapery Goods.

Mr. Roberts.—On the premises of J. Farrell, Gloucester-street, Lodging-house keeper, at 12 o'clock, Furniture, Apparel, and Effects.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c.

Mr. Armstrong.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays.

Anti-Transportation.—A meeting, attended by about 200 persons, was held last evening, at the School Room, Miller's Point, for the purpose of forming a Ward Committee, in Gipps Ward, to make arrangements for the great protest demonstration. Mr. Robert Campbell was voted into the chair, and resolutions were passed unanimously, concurring in the proposed demonstration, and appointing a committee of twenty-five citizens, with power to add to their number. Another meeting was held last evening in Phillip Ward, Parramatta-street, at Mr. O'Flaherty's, for a similar purpose.

Police Office.—Captain Innes disposed of the business on the drunkard list yesterday, and the two magistrates for the day (Messrs. D. Cooper and J. Campbell) proceeded with the other business, except some cases remanded from the preceding day, which were taken by Aldermen Thurlow and Brown in the second Court. The Mayor also took his seat on the bench. The business of the day was concluded before eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Aldermen Egan and Mr. Fanning are the magistrates for this day (Friday.)

Sunday Selling.—Andrew Guy and George Simpson, licensed victuallers, were yesterday convicted of breaches of the Licensing Act, in selling on Sunday, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. and costs.

Licensing Session.—The adjourned meeting of the Licensing Magistrates will be held at the Police Office at noon to-day.

Stealing Show Goods.—Two cases of this description came before the police bench yesterday. One was a charge preferred against a man named Goodman for stealing a pair of tweed trousers, which were exposed for sale at the door of a tailor named Piper, in Pitt-street. The theft was observed by a lad named Connor, in Mr Piper's employ, but the thief got out of sight. Information having been given to Constable Singleton, that officer instituted a search, and found the prisoner concealed in a water closet not far from the scene of the robbery. The other case was that of stealing seven boots from the shop door of Mr. Vickery, boot maker, in George-street, about nine o'clock the same evening. A boy in Mr. Vickery's shop saw the theft, and ran after the man crying "stop thief." The man however got out of sight, but was subsequently seen by the boy in Market-street, when he gave him into the custody of Constable Kennon. One pair of boots, the prisoner, who gave his name as Charles Perkins, was seen to drop shortly after leaving the shop, and another pair was picked up between the Market buildings. Both were committed to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Colonial Produce.—At Mr. Mort's produce sale yesterday, the following prices were realized:—*Wool*—112 bales: 2 at 13½d. per lb., 2 at 11½d., Barker's washing; 10 at 11½d., 8 at 10½d., 22 at 10½d., 4 at 10d., 7 at 9½d., 7 at 9½d., 7 at 9d., 5 at 8d., 2 at 7½d., 2 at 7¼d., 34 at 2½d to 6d., locks, skin, pieces, &c., &c.—About 5000 sheepskins, at 1½d. to 4½d. per lb.—*Tallow*—8 casks mutton, Hamilton, at £31 per ton; 5 casks beef, Hamilton, £30; 3 casks beef, Benjamin and Moses, £30; 8 casks mutton, Benjamin and Moses, £31 15s.; 36 casks mutton, Sharp and Co., Clarence River, £31 10s., 19 casks mutton, Bourne Russell, Maitland, £31 15s.; 2 casks mutton, £32; 2 casks mutton, Benjamin and Moses, £30 15s.; 20 casks sundry, £27 to £28 10s.—53 hides at 4s 9d., 108 at 4s. 5d., 55 at 4s. 1d., 46 at 4s., and 99 at 3s. 5d. each.

Very Cheap Indeed.—We observe in a late paper that a London slop seller is very anxious that intending emigrants should deal with him, as his prices are fifty per cent. cheaper than any house in London, and *two hundred per cent.* under colony prices.

The Vineyards.—We know not a more pleasant way of spending a leisure afternoon, than by taking a trip to the vineyards on the Barrabool Hills, and especially just now, when the vintage is ripe, and the huge wine presses are in full operation. The vine in this district has suffered considerable injury by the hail-storms which, it will be remembered, were this year unusually heavy—the vines still bear the bruise marks, distinctly visible being a little brown spot, beneath which the withered clusters show how great the loss has been. M. Belperoud has thirty-two acres of vineyard, containing upwards of 20,000 plants, and about four hundred varieties of the vine; it is worth the ride only to see his immense press at work, and quaff a bumper of delicious must just gushing into the vat. Our teetotal readers have now an opportunity of indulging their penchant for the pure unfermented blood of the grape.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

Sale of Furniture.—We are requested to call particular attention to Mr. Mort's sale of furniture, at the residence of Edmund Gibbes, Esq., Fort-street, this day, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated.*

Mr Newton has requested us to remind the trade that he sells this day, the cargo of tea and sugar from China. *Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

CAMDEN.

April 25.—The heavy thunder shower, which fell about a fortnight ago, was followed up by another on the evening of Sunday last, the 22nd. The effect of both has been a hue of lively verdure diffused over campaign and woodland; it is, however, to be feared that the cold westerly winds, which are becoming prevalent, and the frosty nights, of which last night was one, will cut off the grass before it attains length and vigour, and it shoots sufficient to ensure pasture for the winter.

Wheat sowing is everywhere, and the bosom of the ground is in excellent order to receive the seed; the crop is up already in many places, and looks very promising. In our rambles we perceive everywhere the plough and the harrow, and other implements of husbandry, left in the fields a trifling matter to record, but it affords a strong proof of the improved character of our rural population: for, when the convict system was in force, no one dared to leave even a bullock yoke from under lock and key.

A poor boy, named Jonathan Spice, about twelve years of age, was killed last week by the fall of a burned tree in this vicinity, in whose neighbourhood he had unconsciously walked His head was crushed, and he died instantaneously. An inquiry was held on the remains by George Bransby, Esq., J.P., the result of which proved the misfortune to have been entirely accidental. No successor has yet been appointed to the gentleman who lately resigned the office of Coroner for this and the adjoining districts.

The following is the state of agriculture and vineyards in this police district, as shown by the official return lately sent in for the Blue Book; the account being made up to 31st March, 1849:—

	Acres in Cultivation.	Gallons of Wine.
Camden side, agriculture....	3,359	
Vineyards	27	16,770
Cumberland side, agriculture	2,155	
Vineyards ..	12	1,625
Totals...	5,553	18,395

Camden side exhibits the advantage, and the reasons are, that its vineyards are older and more extensive, and its agricultural lands, which are newer and generally better, are more closely dotted with those pioneers of improvement—tenements held under clearing leases.

A renewed effort is being made to get our beautiful church ready for consecration; there is nothing in the colony like its windows of stained glass, which are now just finished. Visitors to our village and neighbourhood should make a point of going to look at them: besides the windows and the church itself, the view from the hill will amply repay the walk—it is enchanting and truly panoramic.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, Sussex-street, Sydney, Mrs. S. Cutler, of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Philip's Church, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. George Codlin, of Auckland, New Zealand, to Miss Ann Kelsey, of Canterbury.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To all Strangers, and other Persons visiting Sydney, and leaving Cards, or bringing Letters of Introduction.

(Per favour of The Sydney Morning Herald.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, — If you wish to have your calls returned, or your letters acknowledged, pray send or leave your cards *with your address on them!* Sydney is a large place—it is a City—it has very many streets—and 50,000 inhabitants. And for one of these, not being a policeman, a newspaper runner, and a lamplighter, united all three in one, to discover your abode where you have omitted the usual precaution above suggested, is about as easy as to find a needle in a bundle of hay. If, therefore, any of you find your introductions apparently slighted, or your calls not returned, ascertain (I beg you) whether your own want of care be not the cause. I am, your faithful friend,

One who would now Return a Call, if he knew where to do so.

CHURCH MATTERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—There is much in the letter signed "A Churchman," which appears in your publication of this day, with which every Christian man must agree; but there is also a spirit in it which is to be deprecated. If the writer of that letter and any sufficient number of members of the Church of England wish to support a branch of the Church Missionary Society, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so; but let them not blame those who do not think it their duty to join. I can only say, however, that the late auxiliary failed for want of support. I have not a copy of the last report by me, but I remember being present at a meeting (I think about eleven years since) at which the Bishop of Australia presided, and Mr. Justice Burton, the Rev. W. Cowper, and other leading Churchmen, took part, and (speaking from recollection), I believe the amount of subscriptions for the year was something under £60. That was, I believe, the last public meeting of the society. If any blame exists anywhere, I presume it must be with those who did not subscribe, not with those who did.

There can be no doubt that creating a missionary spirit in a parish or district does revive and maintain a spirit of religious fervour, and as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is a missionary society, which has laid the colonies under the deepest obligations, it is that society which I and many others think ought to be supported. In this colony there is a wide field of missionary labour in the outskirts, remaining unoccupied. With the exception of three missionaries, principally supported by that society, there is no Church minister in the vast squatting districts of Australia.

If, however, your correspondent's desire to assist in spreading the gospel should cause him to be anxious to send his money to more distant fields, he will soon have an opportunity. You recently published a reference to the letter of Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, who proposes that the third centenary of the adoption of the Book of Common prayer should be signalised by a grand missionary effort, and that throughout all the churches and chapels in the empire a collection should be made in aid of a common fund, to be administered by the Colonial Bishopric's Committee. The delay in the arrival of the packets has prevented us from hearing whether the proposal had been taken up by the Church at home, but there was every reason to believe that it would be. I have no doubt we Churchmen in this colony shall be called upon to assist, and as Whitsunday is the day on which the collections are to be made, a Churchman and his friends will soon have the opportunity they desire.

Let me not be misunderstood as opposing the revival of the Church Missionary Society. I only wish to show that the reasons given by your correspondent are groundless.

A LAYMAN.

[We inserted a Churchman's letter under the impression that it was simply an appeal to those who might wish to revive, or establish a branch of the Church Missionary Society. As the columns of a general newspaper are not adapted for the consideration of religious controversy, we must refer our correspondents to the *Sydney Guardian*, should they wish to address the public on the subject.—Eds.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I am afraid your correspondent in yesterday's paper, signing himself "A Churchman," must have been asleep for the last month, or calls himself that which he is not. For it is only a few days ago that the Diocesan Committee held their annual meeting and (I hope through the agency of your paper) spread abroad the very valuable exertions that were making on behalf of the cause of the Church of England, and I feel assured that whether any colonist was or had been a subscriber to either the Church Missionary Society, or the venerable societies established by the Church since 1698, that he would not overlook those exertions, because there was not a branch of the Church Missionary Society, or other Church Society established there. I feel assured that he would point with pride and satisfaction to the labours and self-denial of our Metropolitan, who, on behalf of the Church, has done that which many of his superiors in the Church would now gladly give half their incomes to have their names equally handed down to posterity for. For they could have done it out of their abundance.

The charge of your correspondent that none of the Church Societies have prospered in their undertakings, because a catholic spirit does not pervade them, is most untrue, or else all that was detailed at the Diocesan Meeting must have been fabricated. God knows our people are apathetic enough, and I now write these few lines, that the impressions your correspondent's letter may have upon such may be neutralized: for I have observed that many prejudices are fostered amongst us because no one has time or zeal sufficient to expose them, and this is my reason for thus intruding upon your columns, and subscribing myself to your readers truly their

FELLOW-CHURCHMAN.

Sydney, April 26.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF MAURITIUS.

(From the Mauritius Times, January 27.)

We have lately occupied much of our time in discussing the influence which large protective duties have exercised upon the cultivation of our staple produce, and the probable consequences of abolishing those duties. Amongst the evils associated with the protective system, few are more conspicuous than the direct inducement which it offers to proprietors of land, to lay down every scrap of their estates,—without reference to the natural capabilities of the soil—in sugar-cane. Every one in Mauritius must have seen fields planted with canes down to the very margin of the sea, and the shrivelled plants struggling in vain to preserve their hold on the loose, ungenial sand in which they are imbedded. Nothing, in fact, can be more obvious than that the protective system,—by unduly favouring one special mode of cultivation,—has operated most prejudicially upon the free development of the general agricultural resources of the island. At the present moment we know next to nothing of the real extent and value of our actual possessions. But we can no longer afford to remain in ignorance. The abolition of protection will necessarily withdraw from sugar cultivation all that large portion of cultivable land which is not peculiarly adapted by nature to the rearing of cane plants. The proprietors of land must of necessity devote themselves to study seriously the various capabilities of their respective estates; and we are persuaded that the real wealth of the colony will be materially increased, by leaving the development of its unexampled fertility to an industry favoured by nature, rather than to an industry favoured by nothing but the delusive stimuli of legislative enactments.

We have remarked with pleasure the wholesome influence, which these ideas are beginning to exercise upon many sensible men in the colony. Already, a gentleman who has been long distinguished amongst us by his energy, intelli-

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gence, and enterprise, has determined upon taking advantage of the singular adaptation of this climate to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, for the purpose of rearing silk-worms on a large scale. There is, perhaps, no spot on earth where the mulberry tree flourishes better than in Mauritius. A few years, we had almost said a few months, suffice to convert an uncultivated waste, into a forest of mulberry trees. Nor is the rapid growth of this tree its only virtue. The leaves of the Mauritius mulberry are said to contain a more than common share of the ordinary nutriment of the silk-worm. The spinning process moreover is not, amongst us, exposed to the interruptions occasioned by those rapid alternations of season and of temperature which exert so hurtful an influence upon the same process in Europe:—for, such is the general equability of temperature, combined with the prolific character of vegetation in Mauritius, that the trees are rarely stripped of one crop of leaves, before a fresh crop is ready to take their place. The gentleman to whom we have referred has already taken measures for engaging the assistance of persons who have practical experience of the most approved methods of conducting the process of rearing silk-worms, and he proposes to commence operations as speedily as possible. To us, the whole scheme seems to be founded upon the fairest calculations, and we do most earnestly hope and believe that it will not fail to meet with the most encouraging success.

But we have many other resources at hand besides silk. In a recent number of the *Mauritius Times*, we published an extract from *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, which clearly shows the interest that has been excited in England, by the successful attempts lately made in Mauritius, to cultivate vanilla and tea. The Mauritius vanilla is admitted to be of a very superior quality,—superior even to the vanilla of Brazil, which now commands a price almost as high as that of Mexico. It is indeed true that, in consequence of the limited demand for vanilla in England, and the circumstance that it has hitherto been almost altogether an article of foreign production, the duties on its importation into England are very high. But there can be no doubt that as soon as vanilla should become a regular production of our own colonies, these duties will be reduced—the article itself will become cheaper and its cheapness will beget the taste which has not hitherto been developed.

We have never been able to understand why the cultivation of tea, which was so successfully prosecuted by Mr. Jaunet, has been altogether abandoned. Mr. Jaunet had many serious disadvantages to contend with His attempt was a first experiment. No considerable outlay of capital was devoted to it. It was prosecuted by him rather as an amateur, than as a man whose fortune was at stake; and yet, in spite of every unfavourable circumstance, he managed to produce a tea which was pronounced by some experienced tea brokers in London to be of a most excellent quality. We know one great tea drinker in Mauritius who, so long as Mr. Jaunet's tea lasted, would never purchase any other. It should also be remarked, that the cultivation of tea is admirably adapted to the capabilities of our Indian labourers, inasmuch as it requires rather care and attention, than exhausting physical labour.

It is moreover a matter of wonder with some in Mauritius, that more attention is not devoted to the cultivation of the cocoanut tree. It is remarkable that this tree flourishes best in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, precisely the spot which is least adapted by nature to the ordinary forms of vegetable life. The consumption of cocoanut oil in Mauritius alone is enormous. It is at present supplied altogether from abroad, and so irregularly that it is often difficult to obtain it but at a most extravagant price. We are aware of the privilege possessed by those islands from which our market is supplied. But even if those privileges were maintained, the oil produced here would, without difficulty, find a good market elsewhere. In estimating the advantages to be derived from cultivating the cocoanut, we must not omit to notice the great value which is now attached to the fibre of the nut itself. This is now an important article of commerce, and is used almost as extensively as horse-hair for stuffing beds, sofas, chairs, &c. It has indeed been objected, that the cocoanut tree is of slow growth, and that it takes some years to come to perfection. This objection, however, seems only to furnish an additional reason why no time should be lost in planting it abundantly,—especially as this can be done at a very trifling outlay of money and labour.

One word more. Nothing has contributed so much to derange all the monetary affairs of this island, as our complete dependance upon distant countries for all the ordinary necessaries of life. Not only have the commercial dealings of the colony been injuriously affected by this circumstance, but we have repeatedly been troubled by serious apprehensions of a general scarcity of provisions. Ever since the year 1843, the Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the planters to the immense importance of devoting some portion of their land to the cultivation of manioc, and other nourishing food for their labourers. Nobody has ever yet questioned the wisdom of this counsel. But the temptations offered by the old protective system were strong enough to prevail over all the advice of the Government, and all the prudent suggestions of disinterested observers. The fields were still crowded with canes. It was, in fact, to be expected that so long as sugar was specially favoured,—so long as the price of sugar was artificially stimulated by protection,—the proprietors of land would not waste any chance of profit by cultivating anything else. But things are now changed. In a very short time protection will no longer exist, and then we may fairly hope, that ordinary calculations of profit and loss will induce many a landed proprietor to turn his unprofitable cane-fields into profitable provision grounds. If only a fourth part of the land now cultivated in canes were devoted to the raising of maize, manioc, oats, and rice, we should shake off our dangerous dependence upon India and the Cape,—we should save our population from all apprehensions of famine, and we should secure our monetary circulation from those violent alternations of plethora and exhaustion which have, of late years, exposed our commercial transactions to such constant risk and uncertainty.

We have made the foregoing remarks in the hope chiefly of inducing those who have specially directed their attention to the various capabilities of the soil and climate of Mauritius, to communicate the results of their studies and experience to the public. The subject is fortunately one which can in no way suggest matter for controversial bitterness. Although it involves considerations of the highest political importance to the colony, it relates, at the same time, to pursuits so purely scientific, that the most retired student may discuss it in all its branches, without the slightest apprehension that his labours will be attributed to any other motive but the praiseworthy desire of making his scientific knowledge available for the general good. Our invitation has been frankly given; we trust that it will be as frankly accepted.

Small Profits.—The advantages pointed out by physiology on farming produce may be objected to as scarcely appreciable, and therefore of no moment. All natural processes are of this kind. The mass is made out of minims. And if manufacturing prosperity consists of vast returns resulting from small profits, why should not agricultural prosperity be built upon a similar basis? Produce must be increased in every possible way, and that produce secured to the most profitable end; so that he who guides the loom in the manufactory, to produce fabrics of the most subtile texture with the most consummate skill, and ekes out his recompense from farthings and half farthings accumulating by thousands, and he who guides the never-tiring loom of nature, must pursue the self same plan, and out of the secret processes of the same, which meet not the eye of the looker on, find his reward in the vast aggregation of very small advantages. If we mean to farm well, we must employ our capital in encouraging produce to extend itself in every minute particular, and then so secure that produce that not a particle of its value be lost to us as the producers, nor to the community as consumers.—*Mr. Just, in Memoirs of Manchester Philosophical Society.*

LEEDS MEETING ON COLONIZATION.

(From the Leeds' Mercury.)

The treatment which the deputation from the Society for promoting Colonization experienced from the Chartists, on Monday evening last, in our Court House, was, to say the least of it, both ungracious and unmerited: in the opinion of every body besides the majority on that occasion, it also reflects great discredit upon all who participated in it. The intelligent and respectable gentlemen who had come from London at their own expense, with the sole object of communicating authentic information on a subject in which lively interest is felt by thousands of individuals of all ranks of society, might surely have been permitted to do this without having their motives impugned, and their information scornfully rejected; and all who had attended to put inquiries on points affecting their own future prospects and welfare, or those of parties in whom they are interested, might (without harm, one should think, to a single mortal) have been allowed an opportunity which possibly would never recur. So would common sense and common decorum suggest; but an occasion to abuse the aristocracy before at least one of its members, and to broach impracticable schemes of home-colonization, was too tempting to the Chartist speakers and their adherents, and therefore better considerations were not listened to. In the resolution proposed by the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., and supported by the other members of the deputation, there was not even a syllable which clashed with either Mr. O'Connor's or any other land-scheme. It was expressed in the following words:—

That with the view of meeting the urgent demand for labour in the Australian and other colonies, and to relieve the necessities of a considerable number of our fellow-countrymen at home, it is expedient that a well organized system of emigration be established.

Had the meeting been convened to consider the best means of shipping off to Australia Mr. Councillor Brook and his friends, or anybody else, without their own consent, there would have been some excuse for the opposition raised by the parties interested to a motion declaring such exportation inexpedient; but when that opposition is offered to the assertion of two undeniable facts, viz.:—the existence of a want of labourers in Australia, and the existence of distress among many of our operatives at home, which leads them to desire the means of emigrating in order to supply that want; and when the only conclusion drawn from these facts is that a judicious and trustworthy system for gratifying the desire and relieving the necessities of such operatives should be adopted, no such excuse is to be received. We are not, therefore, surprised at the strong language employed by the Mayor at the close of the proceedings, to express his own opinion of conduct so uncourteous and unjustifiable.

Perhaps, however, the best comment upon that conduct is furnished by the proceedings of a meeting held in Bradford the following evening, on the same subject. On that occasion, Mr. Logan was the only speaker connected with the Colonization Society: but the information he had to offer, (and which was given with all the clearness and point that marked his address at Leeds) was received by a meeting of above 2000 persons, mostly operatives, with deep interest and thankfulness. The time which intervened between his speech and the dispersion of the assembly was, moreover, usefully occupied by questions from workmen and others, to which he returned plain and satisfactory answers. Which of the two meetings will stand the higher in the estimation of impartial persons we need not say.

Though the Chartists succeeded in defeating the immediate object of the assemblage at Leeds, we are happy to say that its ultimate design will be carried out by the formation of a local branch of the Society for Promoting Colonization. The value of such branch will be learnt from the speech of our late Mayor, in opening the proceedings on Monday, and from his references to the cruel frauds lately practised in several parts of the country on poor people desirous of improving their condition by emigration. We have no doubt the project will meet with cordial support from gentlemen anxious to benefit their fellow-men, and protect them from imposition.

THE FREE COLOURED STATE OF LIBERIA.

(From the Standard.)

We have so often drawn the attention of our readers to the settlement of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, its utility, condition, and importance, that it is unnecessary for us to recur to these topics at any length. We stated many months ago the fact, that it had declared its independence; and we have now the pleasure and satisfaction to state that both the British and French governments, as also, we believe, that of the United States, have readily acknowledged that independence, and entered into treaties of amity and commerce with the new and interesting state. President Roberts, the head of the Republic, who has effected these treaties, leaves London in a few days, with his family, to return to his position as chief magistrate of the new state, a passage being readily and properly given to them by our government in a man-of-war proceeding to the coast of Africa. We wish them a prosperous voyage and every success.

This is one step in the right direction. From Cape Palmas to Cape Mount inclusive, a line of 320 geographical miles of the African coast, has been, by the enterprising settlers of Liberia, and without any aid but what worthy individuals in the States contributed, saved from the atrocious slave trade, and also from slavery; and an enlightened and Christian population settled upon it under a regular and a free government. The greatest praise is due to President Roberts for the judgment, the prudence, the energy, and the perseverance which he has long shown in surmounting the difficulties that he had to contend with, and in bringing matters in Liberia to their present satisfactory state. He has much yet to do, but the worst, we think, is over, and in future we consider that his way will be comparatively easy, and not many years can elapse before Liberia must become a most important place for agriculture and commerce, and a centre whence civilisation, industry, peace, and true religion will spread into and over a large portion of the most benighted and hitherto neglected part of Western Africa.

The climate of Liberia is good, and, even along the sea coast, comparatively healthy; while, advancing into the interior, it becomes still more salubrious, the land rising gradually and abounding in fine streams of excellent water. But these streams are small, a proof that the elevated land, where they take their rise in the interior, is at no great distance. Farther into the interior, and towards the sources of the Jolibar, or Niger, the country becomes very mountainous, and is at the same time generally populous. From these mountainous districts the Mahomedan Moors from the north obtain considerable quantities of gold dust. Beyond the mountainous range, in about 8 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, the population (Mandingo) becomes Mahomedan, and both commerce and agriculture are carried on by them to a great extent; Sego and Jenne, on the Niger, being the points from which they start, and to which they in the first instance return. The soil of Liberia is generally very fertile, producing abundantly every tropical production, especially coffee; and flocks and herds of every description thrive well and are abundant. A numerous population in these parts will soon flock to the territories, and seek the protection of the authority of Liberia, while the countries round the sources of the Niger (about 250 geographical miles northward from Monrovia), being now the seats of the terrible slave-trade for the supply of both the internal and external markets, will be entirely freed from it. The example that the free population of Liberia are setting and will set, must quickly teach the population of this western portion of Africa that wealth, prosperity, independence, and security, consist in cultivating their own soil, and selling the valuable produce of it, in order therefrom to derive the means to supply their increasing and civilised wants, instead of selling one another to foreigners to cultivate foreign lands. In this way the slave trade, and also slavery itself, will be put down in Africa. In this way only can both these curses and scourges of humanity be put down and kept down, for as we have ever maintained, it is in Africa itself, and by African hands mainly, that this important result is to be brought about—a result which the cupidity and stupidity of European nations have hitherto prevented.

St. Paul's River—a considerable but rapid stream enters the sea near Monrovia, the capital. Its principal sources are towards the celebrated hill of Loma—its course, in its early part, is about south, then south-west, and afterwards west-south-west to the sea. It is about 500 feet broad, at a distance of about 120 geographical miles from the Atlantic. The well-known Kroo country is included in the territory of Liberia, and thus terminates, happily for Africa and also for the West Indies, the delusion that has so long been maintained in England, by certain interested but very credulous parties, that from its scanty population (from 20,000 to 30,000 at the utmost) the West Indian colonies were to be filled with people and labourers to make sugar and rum sufficient for the supply of the whole human race. President Roberts will, if we mistake not, and if he does his duty, as we are sure he will do, keep them at home and export the sugar when he makes it, instead of exporting the people, or suffering them to be exported to the western world or anywhere else.

Such states as Liberia, administered by men like President Roberts, will, when extended in Africa, soon render preventive squadrons unnecessary on the African coast, and strike a deadly blow at the slave-trade and all its abettors and supporters, either in this or in any other country in the world; while it will certainly annihilate Lord Grey's magnificent vision, announced by him in the House of Lords two years ago—namely, to get Kroomen to cross and re-cross the channel from Africa to the West Indies, there to assist in "reaping the cane harvest," in the same manner as the Irish labourers cross and re-cross the channel between Ireland and Great Britain to assist in reaping the corn harvest in this country.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE EMPIRE.

(From the Spectator.)

If the English nation had any degree of sensitiveness on the score of theoretical propriety, it never could endure the anomalous absurdities which exist in its scheme of government. With the most extensive empire in the world, it has within the scope of its authority every sort of government, from the purely military rule of Aden to the democratic monarchy of Canada. But the variation does not correspond with the variation of the subject races. There is, for example, no difference in the constituent population between Jamaica with its complete representation and Guiana with its mockery of representation. The scheme of Government for the whole colonial empire, and that for India afford a still wider contrast.

India is governed in London by a twofold authority—the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The Board of Control is a branch of the ordinary Executive Government; but the Court of Directors is remarkably constituted. All persons having any kind of interest in Indian affairs may qualify themselves, by the purchase of India Stock, to vote in the election of the Directors; who are obliged to possess some sort of qualification to engage the predilections of the voters. Take the latest example, Mr. Woodhouse Currie asks the suffrages of the proprietors, and sets forth his claims He is a partner in a well-known banking-house, and therefore a man personally responsible for promoting the order and well-being of the empire. He has made a three years' tour of India, becoming acquainted with its actual condition, its practical wants, and its mode of government; his tour has extended to outlying provinces seldom visited by the European—for Mr. Currie is the traveller whose informing and animated letters from Rajpootana enriched our pages about a twelvemonth ago. He has traversed India from Ceylon to the Himalayah mountains; spending months in the society of the Natives, speaking their language, and familiarizing himself with their usages: he has in such mode studied Cachmire, the Punjaub, and Rajpootana, and finished his education as a future candidate for governing in the society of officials in India. He knows India from top to bottom, geographically, socially, and politically. These are the qualifications on which Mr. Wodehouse Currie relies. It is true that every candidate for election to the Court of Directors cannot hold out qualifications so studiously complete and extended; but at least every candidate must be able to show some reason why the addition of his name to the list of Directors will be advantageous to the government of India, and to the interests of persons connected with India.

Contrast this with the London government of the Colonies, by a Secretary of State and his clerks. There is no Colonial Council like the Indian Council which the Directors constitute. What voice have the colonies, or any of them, or any of their connexions, in appointing a single clerk? What knowledge of the colonies is required to an appointment? What candidate for office thinks it incumbent on him to traverse the whole of the colonial empire, from Stewart's Island to the Lake of the Woods, from Hongkong to Demerara? Most Secretaries for the Colonies have visited Paris and Rome; but it is not necessary that any of the department should have been even to the Cape of Good Hope. A direct connexion with a colony, indeed, is a disqualification for office, because few colonists are "gentlemen." No, you need not know much about the colonies, to share in their government: the great point is, that you should be an opponent of "systematic colonization," and a systematic supporter of the Anti-Colonial Office.

PARIS CLUBS IN LONDON.

(From Punch.)

Verily, the Clubs may be abolished in Paris, but there's no shutting one's ears to the fact that they exist with equal fury in London. They have taken refuge in the coffee shops, and the different *restaurateurs* about Leicester-square. Enter any of the *cafés*, where the long beards must do congregate, and try to get through a newspaper. A hundred voices, each shouting its loudest, soon makes nonsense of the very best leader. The noise completely ruins all attempt at reading. It is a perfect Babel *de Paris*. It gives you a faint notion what the National Assembly must be. Every Frenchman is talking at once. In vain is silence implored; the discussion still continues and the arguments wax so warm, that you imagine every minute they can only be settled by blows. There is generally a representative of every class of opinion. Henry V. (that never was, and never is to be) finds his champion in some closely cropped enthusiast, and the *réactionaires* prophesy all sorts of revolutions yet to come, Royalists, Legitimists, Bonapartists, all contribute to the din; and they talk so earnestly and confident that you are persuaded they must be, at least Guizot or Louis Napoleon, or Joinville, in disguise. Communism even has its rabid oracles, and they are generally of the loudest. On one of our visits we heard one prophet declare that "all goods ought to be equally divided;" and certainly his system had one advantage, for, judging from his appearance he could not possibly be a great sufferer by it himself. We involuntarily shifted our quarters to the other end of the room. His denunciations made us tremble for the safety of our breakfast; for we naturally expected that he would begin sharing our ham and eggs, and help himself to half our tea, as a simple matter of right. He was very mild, however; a perfect Danton in speech, but a gentle Béranger in demeanour. He wished the room "*Bonjour*," with all the amiability of a "*bon enfant*," and walked out with his own umbrella.

There was one republican who, we confess, somewhat alarmed us. We do not know whether he belonged to the Social Republic, or to the Democratic, or to the Red, or White, Tricolour, Purple, Green, or to what particular shade of the numerous series of polychromatic Republics. Suffice it to say, he started us by loudly asserting that—"*All property was a theft!*" We had a sovereign at the time (we hope no one will think us proud) in our pocket, and felt very uneasy less this mad disciple of Monsieur Proudhon should denounce us as a public robber. A certain panic was created, also, in the room. Coats were buttoned up, and several of the most timed asked very suddenly "what they had to pay." We did not linger long. The discussion was very interesting at first, from its peculiarity; but the novelty soon lost its charm when we discovered that two of the apostles entertained such very peculiar opinions. We left the place in safety, though the latter gentleman followed us down stairs with no other intention, as we thought, than that of tearing the coat off our backs, and carrying off our diamond pin, if only to prove his favourite theory that "all property was a theft." We are weak enough to confess we should not like to lodge in the same house with that man!

These discussions are continued, it seems, upon *une séance permanente*. We passed the *café* at eleven o'clock at night, and they were speaking altogether, in the same loud strain, as when they spoilt our breakfast. Now we like to read the morning newspapers quietly by ourselves. It is the enjoyment with which we always open the day; but we defy any one to tell what the funds are, or to make out a single word of last night's interesting debate whilst fifty clamorous Frenchmen are throwing into your ears such horrible truths, as that all "goods ought to be equally divided," and that "property is nothing better than a theft." Admirable laws these, doubtless, for a nation of pickpockets, of which Newgate was the capital, but scarcely adapted for industrious persons, who have to learn that *meum* and *tuum* mean exactly the same thing whether in French or in English. These wild *émigrés* of the Parisian Clubs should have a room to themselves. In the mean time, we only say," Landlords, look to your spoons."

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE "BITER BIT."

(From the Atlas.)

Then says Roger before you do go,
I'll just get you to see my permit.
"*The Exciseman.*"—Old Song.

Some amusement has been created in commercial circles during the past week, by the discovery of a blunder committed by the Custom-house officials, such as, we must say, for the business reputation of these gentlemen, does not often occur. Most of our readers are, no doubt, aware that in order to prevent parties importing goods at a fictitious value, for the purpose of avoiding payment of the proper duties, the Custom-house authorities are empowered to purchase any goods entered at the price offered on them by the importer, with an additional ten per cent., which is allowed as a margin in his favour. Accordingly every now and then some very advantageous purchases are made in this way; goods entered at a very low value realising a handsome profit for the Exchequer when sold at the Custom-house sales. The "Preventive men" in Thames-street, are in general very good judges of "real values," and those who can occasionally cheat them are almost entitled to the profits on their roguery for their skill. There are only a few cases of the kind on record, and they are well remembered by "her Majesty's customs," though we think the last one the best, and that it will keep the longest. Of these cases one is—that a large quantity of gloves having been entered at a price obviously much below their value, they were seized and duly paid for by the authorities; but on being put to sale it was discovered that they were all *right hand gloves*, and were bought at a very low figure by parties who were strongly suspected of having obtained the fellows without paying duty at all!

At another time, a vast quantity of *pills* were entered in the Customs' books at a price so much below the charge made for them by the quacks who deal in such rubbish, that they were at once seized and paid for like the gloves. The Customs, however, "have no skill in surgery," and the pills were taken (into the warehouse) with no better result than in the former case, for it was soon discovered that although the pills were sold at "two and ninepence" the box, their intrinsic value was only a few pence; and it was with extreme difficulty that they were sold even at this price; for very few of the persons who attended the sale were inclined to take some hundred weight of pills, even although they might be a specific for all earthly disorders. This case of the pills is quoted as "an authority" in Custom-house circles.

In the present instance the facts are said to be as follows:—Seven hundred watches, apparently of superior manufacture, and in gold cases, were entered as worth £700 only, while they were valued at the Custom House as worth at least three times the amount. The importers were accordingly informed that the watches would be taken at £700 by the Government, and the amount was duly paid, with the ten per cent. addition allowed as already mentioned. They were brought to sale in due course, and have realised *seventy pounds*, the works being of very inferior manufacture, and the cases *gilt*. The Custom House is therefore minus something more than seven hundred pounds, and the importers have made a good thing of the transaction.

Moral—for Customs and Excisemen! Do not be in too great a hurry to seize goods which may to Custom House eyes appear better than they are: for if you do, like your namesake in the song, who carried the keg of spirits for the countryman, you may have a vast deal of trouble and very little profit for your labour.

THE PEELITES' "MODEL MINISTER."

(From the Morning Herald.)

A late very distinguished personage—second to none in St. James's-street, in his day—is not unfrequently referred to, as a high authority, by fops and pretenders of the present hour; and his example is accordingly very naturally cited in Sir Robert Peel's journal of Saturday last.

Mr. Brummell was, we believe, the son of a pastry cook in the Haymarket, who, by his own consummate impudence, and the folly of many noblemen who were subdued by it, was allowed to appoint himself the leader of fashion at the close of the last century. This tradesman's son used to take a duke between his finger and thumb, turn him round, and exclaim, "Well, now, Bedford, do you call *that* a coat?" And with much the same cool assurance have we seen the modern Brummell of the House of Commons, *permit* the Earl of Lincoln, fourteenth of that name, to help on his great coat, or a Jocelyn, of a thousand years' antiquity, to take charge of his hat and umbrella! All this, however, is trivial, and would never have been alluded to, if the *Chronicle* had not insisted on the propriety and justice of Sir Robert Peel's treating the country gentlemen of England after the pattern set by Bond-street Peel of the last century.

It is supposed,—and the supposition is evidently not at an improbable one,—that the present Ministry may go out of office, and that the country party may have a principal share in their expulsion. And here is the openly declared view of one of Sir Robert Peel's confidential friends and advisers, as to what would and ought to follow:

"But suppose the Whig government were, by some inconceivable accident, actually thrown out by the puny instrumentality of these gentlemen, would the country endure such successors for an hour? Or could any noble lord or illustrious commoner, entrusted with the formation of a cabinet,—nay, even Lord Stanley himself—return any other answer to their claims of seats in it, than one resembling that given by Brummell to the late Mr. R., who, on looking over the list (made out by Brummell) of the party who were to dine at his house with the view of bringing him into fashion, complained that his own name was omitted. 'Why, really, my dear fellow, we must proceed by steps—*you* give the dinner, but as for *your* dining with us—I'll speak to Alvanley and Pierrepont; but it strikes me to be entirely out of the question this time.'"

This may be considered to be tolerably cool. What is chiefly worth reflection is, the intoxicated conceit of these gentlemen, and the nature and character of the model they here adopt.

That model is—*Beau Brummell!* A man who never, in the whole course of his life, spent one hour as a rational being would wish to spend it. A man whose career of fifty or sixty years is marked with no one virtue—with no one act worthy of record. A man whose whole strength lay in his prodigious self-conceit; and whose success sprung from one sole cause, the folly of his contemporaries in "yielding worship to a baboon!"

Of all the outrageous follies and impertinences of his life, perhaps no greater could be pointed out than his cool proposition, to go to a man's house, eat his turtle and venison, drink his claret and burgundy, but reject with scorn the idea of allowing him to take a seat at his own table. Yet this absurdity, gross as it was, appears a very good model, in the eyes of the *Chronicle*, for Sir Robert Peel to follow, whenever the country gentlemen of England shall have cleared the Whigs out of Downing street, and he shall be asked, as he fondly hopes to be asked, to form a new administration.

There is one point in the case which we do not dislike, and which we trust will never be falsified by the fact. We mean, that if Sir Robert Peel is to be at the table, we trust that the presence of the country party will be "entirely out of the question." We have no wish that it should ever be otherwise. But the pleasant part of the matter is, that the right honorable baronet and his friends are already evidently arranging their plan of proceedings; and that that plan, based upon the model of Beau Brummell's party, is, that the country gentlemen are to open for them the way to office; and then that they, Brummell, Alvanley, and Co., are coolly to tell some 250 of the best members of the House of Commons, "for you to sit with us seems to be entirely out of the question."

Meanwhile, however, we feel indebted to the *Chronicle* for an exceedingly good parallel. We admit freely that the likeness between the deceased beau and the living baronet is very strong. In fact, they were both eminent in their day, and mainly by the exercise of the same talent. And so striking is the resemblance, when once pointed out, that we doubt if we shall ever again be able to listen to the right honorable baronet without having Beau Brummell brought forcibly to our recollection.

The Churchman and the Chartist.—A writer, signing himself "A Country Parson," has given birth to a pamphlet, in the shape of a letter to the Venerable Archdeacon ———, on the advantages of authorised Street Preaching, "as a Remedy for our Social Evils." What the archdeacon may think about the matter we can only conjecture, but there is really more good sense in the pamphlet than we expected to find under so ominous a title. The "Country Parson" has a theory, and it is not a bad one; but, like all the fraternity of theorists, he has pushed it a little too far. Take it with a little abatement, and we shall not laugh it to scorn. The "Country Parson" says, that whilst the Chartists, and other inflammatory people do a good deal of business of their own by dint of open-air orations, the more peaceable and constitutional members of society have no mouth-pieces to preach down, in the streets and on the high roads, the sedition which everywhere finds utterance and everywhere finds an audience. He would establish an antagonist power to vanquish Chartism with its own weapons. He would set mob-preachers adrift in the world to carry away the congregations of the mob-orators. Why should not order and peace and good will towards men find a voice in the public ways as well as tumult and sedition, and class hatreds of the fiercest kind? So asks the "Country Parson"—and recommends the Church to license a certain number of ministers, for out-door preaching, that the poor may hear the word of God no less than the satanic promptings of the social incendiary. The argument, in plain language, just amounts to this. The Church must go forth into the highways if it would preach to the poor. To them a brick-and-mortar religion is but a dead letter. Churches are not for them. They are built for the rich. The preacher preaches for the rich. The stately building is not for paupers; rags and dirt defile and degrade it. The pompous official with the lace on his coat is disposed to sweep them away, and a busy policeman, peradventure, says that they can be there for no good purpose. So says the record of city missions and Scripture Readers' Societies. There are earnest full-hearted Christian ministers in the Church who acknowledge and deplore the fact that it is not within the consecrated edifice that they can hope to touch the hearts or convince the understandings of the great masses of the people. Whatever we may thing of authorised street preaching, it is but too true we are afraid, that as antagonist of the seditious mob-orator the Church minister can do little or nothing in his authorised pulpit, for his congregation is almost exclusively an aristocratic congregation. The meeting-house has greater attractions for the poor. Some do go to hear the dissenting preacher, but the greater number stay at home. Whether all this demonstrates the necessity for street preaching is not very apparent. It appears to us that the proposition, in its present shape, is somewhat premature. Let our Church ministers endeavour, in the first instance, to attract the poor to their consecrated preaching-houses, by shaping their discourses to the tastes and requirements of the poorer members of their congregations; and let something be done to establish ragged churches as well as ragged schools—churches, with no privileged seats—churches from which the want of a coat will present no cause of exclusion,—and then, the experiment fairly tried, let us talk about street-preaching. There are other less startling schemes of church reform than that proposed by the "Country Parson," which we should like to consider before we think more about his project.—*Atlas.*

The "Pardon" of Mr. Barber.—Sir George has at last yielded to common sense and the representations of influential persons. He is now convinced that Mr. Barber was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted and punished. It is now apparent to her Majesty's present adviser that an act of injustice has been done—that the law, not the convict, has committed an offence. Therefore he advises the Crown to grant Mr. Barber a "pardon" for having been falsely accused and wrongly convicted. The Home Secretary accompanies this act of stereotyped official generosity with some observations which surely might have been spared. It seems Sir George Grey thinks Mr. Barber acted imprudently—that by his confidence in those around him he laid himself open, not to suspicion, but to deliberate treachery; and we are therefore left to infer that the jury had some kind of excuse for their judgment. Why, what sort of morality is this? Investigate the transactions of the respectable lawyers and merchants of London, and you will find that it is in the very nature of things that they should so lay themselves open. It is the confidence prevailing throughout society in this country which gives it its moral weight. Admit, however, that Mr. Barber did more than act imprudently in the ordinary proportion, and yet we cannot see why Sir George Grey should have soured the "pardon" by this askance reflection. But we rather desire to call attention to the false principle involved in these Home Office "pardons." Surely it is time for society to review in these respects the acts of its delegates. If an injustice has been done, why should not atonement be made—an atonement as public as the injury, and commensurate with it? Why should Mr. Barber be insulted with a "pardon," and vexed by a Home Secretary's comments, when he ought to receive a public and official acknowledgment of the nation's regret that he should have been a sacrifice to the blundering of that judicial system which is maintained for the benefit of all? Will a "pardon," (with sinister comments) return to Mr. Barber his character, connections, business, *prestige?* No; experience tells us that the external taint is not wholly eradicable, even if internal ravages have not done their work. Ought we not, too, seriously to look at our jury system? These cases are accumulating with a fearful rapidity—an argument that past injustice must have been enormous, and that even at the present time there may be an immense amount of silent and undeserving suffering.—*Atlas.*

Needless Oaths in Legal Proceedings.—A Hint to the Legislature.—Desiring to speak with the greatest possible diffidence, I nevertheless cannot help expressing a fear, that an oath is required far too frequently, and on utterly indequate occasions, in the conduct of legal business; to an extent which is calculated to impair the sense of its awful character and incidents. Surely it is an act of tremendous significance, deliberately to invoke the Deity to witness that what is said on a given occasion is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I have sometimes shuddered at witnessing the unconcern, and even levity, with which oaths are administered and taken, so as to almost degenerate into mere irreverent form. In Scotland, the oath to witnesses is administered with a grand solemnity. The judge rises from his seat, and raising his right hand, requires the witness to do the same; and then, their hands remaining elevated, the witness repeats after the judge the following words:—"I swear by Almighty God, and as I shall answer to God at the great Day of Judgment, that I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!" What could be more calculated to solemnise the mind, to search and quicken the conscience, than such an oath so administered? It might be as well, perhaps, if such were to be the practice in our own courts. However this may be, I appeal to every one present, whether oaths are not at present taken on a vast number of the most trivial occasions that can occur in the course of ordinary business, administered hurriedly—taken without adequate reflection on the nature of the act—given and taken, in fact, almost mechanically—the dread words "So help me God!" pronounced trippingly on the tongue, while the lips touch the sacred volume with hasty impatient action, the soul taking no part whatever in the matter! As if God had never uttered that awful command, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain." Gentlemen, if the public saw as much of these matters as you and I see, I think they would immediately urge upon our Christian legislature further steps in the direction which it has lately taken; I mean in enacting the statutes substituting declarations for oaths on many occasions. Why is it that our courts and judges, and often subordinate public officers, can receive, or set upon, no statement, on even the most trivial occasion, unless God Almighty be first called upon to witness that the deponent is telling them the truth? Ought this to be tolerated? Why not take a hint from the heathen poet?—"Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus!" God forbid that, on occasions of adequate importance, a person should not be required to pledge his oath deliberately to the truth of his statement—to the sincerity of his belief and intention; but in the name of all that is decorous and reverential, why should the same solemn ceremony be adopted in order to obtain a *distringas*—to set aside petty proceedings for trumpery irregularities—to satisfy the court or a judge of the due service of rules and notices—that there is a good defence to an action on the indictment—or, in an affidavit of increase, to satisfy the master of the truth of a paltry detail of pounds, shillings, and pence, paid to witnesses, in tavern expenses, and so forth! You know that I could occupy hours in enumerating the trifling occasions in which we audaciously venture thus to appeal to the Deity.—*Warren's Duties of Attornies and Solicitors.*

A Boat Upset in the Surf.—The captain had exchanged the jolly boat for a gig, sharp at both ends, but with much less beam than a whaleboat; we had raised her one streak, and being anxious to try her, I took the lead on shoving off, having with me Denman and Law, six men, and several bags; but finding her too deep, I advised Denman and Law to get into the pinnace or barge, and put also two heavy bags into the latter; when close to the bar I hove to, to bale out dry, and practise the men for crossing a surf. On entering the breakers I found them much heavier than I had anticipated, and from the first saw that it would be quite a mercy if we crossed safely. However, we got over four breakers beautifully, the boiling foam taking us with it at a most awful rate; the fifth followed us like an overhanging mountain, with its crest in the act of curling, and we rose to it just as it broke, becoming as it were a component part of the foam. My feeling was that of intense anxiety, and I at one time thought it would pass us, and had an encouraging "all right" on the top of my tongue, when the angry surf boiled up afresh. There was a crash, a cry, and in an instant we were struggling in the breakers, and never were men rescued from a more hopeless situation. My first impulse was to dive from under the boat, and just as I rose to the surface, I found myself grappled by a man who could not swim, whom I endeavoured to shake off, but finding that I could keep him up, told him to keep his hand on my shoulder, and took him to the boat, which kept constantly turning round and round like a cask; and the seas constantly breaking over gave us so little breathing time, that nearly all hope of being saved was taken away. It was a most awful moment, and all the people, places, and things, I had ever seen, seemed concentrated and present at the same instant to my mind's eye with a startling distinctness; then the misery of being cut off from all in rude health, unprepared to face my Maker, with succour close at hand, nerved us to make extraordinary exertions, and I mentally prayed for presence of mind, for I felt that the safety of the whole depended so entirely on me, that I used the whole of my breathing time in cheering up the three men who could not swim. All eyes were fixed on the barge close to us, and approaching rapidly, but every now and then hid by the overhanging crest of a wave which ingulphed us a second afterwards, keeping us down longer and longer as our strength failed us and we filled with water. She was almost within our reach when a furious breaker swept her past us with the speed of lightning, and buried us for some seconds. How plainly I saw the faces of all in the barge as they passed us, pale as death, with eyes straining with eager anxiety; but they were as helpless as ourselves, and half filled their boat in endeavouring to round to. My men now began to despair, and utter the most piercing cries, and one of them said, "Good bye, Mr. Barnard, I am going down;" but I tapped him on the shoulder, and told him to look at the pinnace, not then far from us, and we held on by the keel of the boat with the energy and despair of drowning men At least six times did the surf wash me from one end of the boat to the other, my hand grasping the keel the whole length; still on came our rescuers, our only hope; some screeched and howled; others left the boat and swam towards the approaching one, and I exerted my remaining strength in calling out 'luff, luff,' fearing she would pass us like the barge; however we were all picked up but one poor boy, named Crapwell, who was probably taken down by a shark. I had grasped the bight of the jib sheet, and when hauled into the pinnace was quite exhausted and black in the face, and the men were much in the same plight. Fortunately the Cupoli was at anchor about three miles from us, and we received every attention and kindness from the American officers, and Dr. Tuckerman soon restored us with bottles of hot water at our feet and friction of warm blankets, and I remained on board, sending the boats on. We all suffered from an unquenchable thirst, and a great soreness in our backs and limbs; however, I was able to get to work the next day.—*Barnard's Cruise in the Mozambique Channel.*

Captain Marryat as a Midshipman.—On the 23rd of September, 1806, he entered the navy as a first-class boy, on board the Imperieuse, 44 guns, commanded by the illustrious Lord Cochrane. During his service under this gallant officer, which lasted until the 18th of October, 1809, he took part in more than fifty engagements, in which many ships of war and merchantmen were cut out, off the coast of France and in the Mediterranean. Having chased a ship in the Bay of Acrupon, which sought safety under the guns of a battery, Lord Cochrane resolved to cut her out, and young Marryat was one of the boarding party. He followed closely the first lieutenant, who headed the expedition, and who, at length, after his party had sustained a severe loss, succeeded in gaining the deck of the enemy. He had scarcely done so when, struck by thirteen musket balls, he fell back a corpse, knocking down his follower in his fall, who was trampled on and almost suffocated by his shipmates, who, burning to revenge their leader, rushed forward with impetuous bravery. The vessel captured, an examination took place of the bodies of the killed and wounded. Marryat numbered among the former, and being in a state of stupor, was unable to deny the doom assigned to him. But soon arrived the surgeon and his assistants, and with them came a midshipman who bore no good will to Marryat. The worthy youth, seeing the supposed lifeless body of his comrade, gave it a slight kick, saying, "Here is a young cock that has done crowing! well, for a wonder, this chap has cheated the gallows!" This salutation, with its comment, revived the almost expiring energies of the other, who faintly exclaimed, "You are a liar!" a retort which, notwithstanding the melancholy scene around, produced a roar of laughter.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Coffee-Houses in the Seventeenth Century.—The coffee houses must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed at that time have been not improperly called a more important political institution. No parliament had sate for years. The municipal council of the city had ceased to speak the sense of the citizens. Public meetings, harangues, resolutions, and the rest of the modern machinery of agitation had not yet come into fashion. Nothing resembling the modern newspaper existed. In such circumstances, the coffee-houses were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. The first of these establishments had been set up in the time of the Commonwealth by a Turkey merchant, who had acquired among the Mahometans a taste for their favourite beverage. The convenience of being able to make appointments in every part of the town and of being able to pass evenings socially at a very small charge, was so great that the fashion spread fast. Every man of the upper or middle classes went daily to his coffee-house to learn the news, and to discuss it. Every coffee-house had one or more orators to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became, what the journalists of our own time have been called, a fourth estate of the realm. The court had long seen with uneasiness the growth of the new power in the state. An attempt had been made during Danby's administration to close the coffee-houses. But men of all classes missed their usual places of resort so much that there was a universal outcry. The government did not venture, in opposition to a feeling so strong and general, to enforce a regulation of which the legality might well be questioned. Since that time ten years elapsed, and during those years the number and influence of the coffee-houses had been constantly increasing. Foreigners remarked that the coffee-house was that which especially distinguished London from all other cities; that the coffee-house was the Londoner's home, and that those who wished to find a gentleman commonly asked not whether he lived in Fleet-street or Chancery-lane, but whether he frequented the Grecian or the Rainbow. Nobody was excluded from those places who laid down his penny at the bar. Yet every rank and profession, and every shade of religious and political opinion, had its own head quarters. There were houses near St. James's Park where fops congregated, their heads and shoulders covered with black or flaxen wigs, not less ample than those which are now worn by the Chancellor and by the Speaker of the House of Commons. The wig came from Paris; and so did the rest of the fine gentleman's ornaments, his embroidered coat, his fringed gloves, and the tassel which upheld his pantaloons. The conversation was in that dialect which, long after it had ceased to be spoken in fashionable circles, continued, in the mouth of Lord Foppington, to excite the mirth of theatres. The atmosphere was like that of a perfumer's shop. Tobacco in any other form than that of richly-scented snuff was held in abomination. If any clown, ignorant of the usages of the house, called for a pipe, the sneers of the whole assembly and the short answers of the waiters soon convinced him that he had better go somewhere else. Nor indeed, would he have had far to go, for, in general, the coffee-rooms reeked with tobacco like a guard-room; and strangers sometimes expressed their surprise that so many people should leave their own fire-sides to sit in the midst of eternal fog and stench. Nowhere was the smoking more constant than at Will's. That celebrated house, situated between Covent Garden and Bow-street, was sacred to polite letters. There the talk was about poetical justice, and the unities of place and time There was a faction for Perrault and the moderns, a faction for Boileau and the ancients. One group debated whether "Paradise Lost" ought to have been in rhyme. To another, an anxious poetaster demonstrated that "Venice Preserved" ought to have been hooted from the stage. Under no roof was a greater variety of figures to be seen—earls in stars and garters, clergymen in cassocks and bands, pert templars, sheepish lads from the Universities, translators and index makers in ragged coats of frieze. The great press was to get near the chair where John Dryden sate. In winter, that chair was always in the warmest nook, by the fire; in summer, it stood in the balcony. To bow to him, and to hear his opinion of Racine's last tragedy, or of Bossu's treatise on epic poetry, was thought a privilege. A pinch from his snuff-box was an honour sufficient to turn the head of a young enthusiast. There were coffee-houses were the first medical men might be consulted. Doctor John Radcliff, who in the year 1685, rose to the largest practice in London, came daily, at the hour when the Exchange was full, from his house in Bow-street, then a fashionable part of the capital, to Garraway's, and was to be found, surrounded by surgeons and apothecaries, at a particular table. There were puritan coffee-houses, where no oath was heard, and where lank haired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses; Jew coffee-houses, where dark-eyed money changers from Venice and from Amsterdam greeted each other; and Popish coffee-houses, where, as good Protestants believed, Jesuits planned, over their cups, another great fire, and cast silver bullets to shoot the King.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

Want of a Protestant Party.—There never was a moment more favourable than the present for the formation of an efficient Protestant party. But the men are wanting. By some singular delusion, many men who ought to have been foremost in such a work did not see it to be their duty, in July, 1847, to enter parliament. Sir Culling Eardley preferred to devote himself to the Evangelical Alliance; and now he will have to oppose the endowment of Popery as a *petitioner*, when he might have opposed with greater power as a *legislator*. Mr. Butt, the friend of M'Ghee and M'Neile, thought it his duty to follow his profession, and decline a seat. Mr. Finch, tired of the disheartening work of parliament, quietly withdrew. Sir Digby Mackworth was started for the only place where his success was likely to be doubted. The presence of these four men, with the addition of two or three more that might be named, would wonderfully change the complexion of the House of Commons. It is not many days since a very distinguished member of the House of Commons was discussing with a friend the state of parties, and used the following language: "You talk of the Protestant feeling of the country, but I want to know *where I am to find it?* The Protestant gentry of England, where are they? If you would give me *two men*, resolved and able to fight that battle, to stand by my side, something might be done. But for these two men I look in vain." Such is the fact. And the consequence naturally follows. Sir Robert Peel deserts, Lord Stanley hesitates, because the people *do not themselves* make a stand for Protestantism. And that the people are backward, is too often attributed to the backwardness of those who ought to take the lead. It is time for this Protestant nation to awake; for further and enlarged mischief to the Protestant cause is determined on.—*Record.*

Scientific Economy.—In the iron works of Yatalifera, where the iron is smelted by the use of anthracite coal, advantage has been taken, in a most ingenious manner of an observation that the gases which are evolved from the furnaces escape at a temperature which is about the melting point of brass. By an arrangement, which is in its character exceedingly simple, the hot gas is led off into another channel, by means of a strong current generated through a chamber and airway, from a point just below the top of the iron furnace. It is conducted (with very little heat lost in the passage) under the boiler of a steam engine; and it is found to be at a sufficiently high temperature to heat the boiler without the consumption of any fuel whatever. Hence an immense saving is effected. Although only one furnace and one boiler has hitherto been adapted to this purpose, it is found to effect a saving of £350 a-year. We may consequently expect that, when the experiment is further extended and more of the furnaces so arranged that this heat may be economised, and employed for the numerous useful purposes to which it is applicable in a large establishment, the savings will amount to many thousands annually. This communication by Mr. P. Budd, at the British Association in Swansea, this year, is to be printed entire in their transactions.—*Globe.*

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Thomas Sidney Cooper, "the English Paul Potter."—The admirers of Mr. Cooper's Cuyp-like pictures will be gratified with the following anecdote of the early recognition of the painter's genius, pleasantly related by Miss Mitford, in her *Belford Regis*:—"Sometime in November, 1831, Mr. Cribb, an ornamental gilder in London, (King-street, Covent Garden,) was struck with a small picture—a cattle piece, in a shop window in Greek-street, Soho. On inquiring for the artist, he could learn no tidings of him; but the people of the shop promised to find him out. Time after time, our persevering lover of the arts called to repeat his enquiries, but always unsuccessfully; until about three months after, when he found that the person he sought was a Mr. Thomas Sydney Cooper, a young artist, who had been for many years settled at Brussels, as a drawing master, but had been driven from that city by the revolution, which had deprived him of his pupils, among whom were some of the members of the royal family; and, unable to obtain employment in London as a cattle painter, he had, with the generous self-devotion which most ennobles a man of genius, supported his family by making lithographic drawings of fashionable caps and bonnets. I suppose as a puff for some milliner, or some periodical which deal in costume. In the midst of this interesting family, and of these caps and bonnets Mr. Cribb found him; and deriving from what he saw of his sketches and drawings additional conviction of his genius, he immediately commissioned him to paint a picture on his own subject, and at his own price, making such an advance as the richest artist could not scruple to accept on a commission, conjuring him to leave off caps and bonnets, and foretelling his future eminence. Mr. Cribb says, that he shall never forget the delight of Mr. Cooper's face when he gave the order—he has the right to the luxury of such recollection. Well, the picture was completed: our friend, Mr. Cribb, who is not a man to do his work by halves, bespoke a companion, and while that was painting, showed the first to a great number of artists and amateurs, who all agreed in expressing the strongest admiration, and in wondering where the painter could have been hidden. Before the second picture was half finished, a Mr. Carpenter, (I believe that I am right in the name,) gave Mr. Cooper a commission for a piece, which was exhibited in May, 1833, at the Suffolk-street Gallery; and from that moment orders poured in, and the artist's fortune was made. It is right to add, that Mr. Cooper was generously eager to have this story made known, and Mr. Cribb as generously averse to its publication. But surely, it ought to be recorded for example sake, and for their mutual honour.—*London Anecdotes.*

The Docks of Liverpool.—The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the Liverpool docks is within a few yards of four miles. The total water area now available amounts to upwards of 195 acres, and the total quay space to more than fourteen miles. There are in all twenty-one docks in operation, exclusive of graving docks, half-tide docks, and basins. Of these, five, comprising about thirty-three acres of water area, and nearly two miles of quay space, have been opened within the last few weeks. Two others, and a half-tide dock, which will yield together twenty-one acres of water area and one mile of quay space, are in a state of great forwardness.

The guage of the Arbroath and Forfar portion of the Aberdeen Railway has been altered from 5 feet 6 inches to what is termed the national or narrow guage of 4 feet 8½ inches; so that there is now a uniform guage from London to Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen.

A lady was overheard in earnest discussion with a gentleman noted for tenacity to his own opinion. Waxing warm, the gentleman observed, "Mrs. C. facts are stubborn things." And the lady rejoined, "Then Mr. M., what a great fact you must be!"

DIED,

November 10th last, at the advanced age of 81 years, much respected by her numerous friends, at her residence, St. Sidwell, Exeter, Mrs. Martha Davey, relict of John Davey, Esq., many years Cashier of the Devon County Bank.

TO STONEMASONS.

TENDERS are required for carrying up part of the Walls of St. Philip's Church, Sydney. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. Edmund Blacket, 490, George-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before Tuesday, May 8.

The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, and will require security for the due performance of the work. 6822

FREIGHT TO NEW ZEALAND.

WANTED, Freight, for about 250 tons of dead weight, to be landed at the Island of Kawau, near Auckland. For particulars apply to A. Strange Leathes, at the office of John Taylor, No. 9, Church Hill. 6881

SLATES WANTED.

6000 COUNTESS or Dutch Slates. Apply at Medcalf's Cedar Yard, Park-street. 6884

GUNDAGAI.—Wanted to purchase, from two to five thousand lean wethers and ewes, free from disease. Apply by letter, post paid, to A.H., Gundagai. 6873

WANTED, about sixty tuns of casks (oak staves), in good condition, varying in size from 42 to 84 gallons each, by SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.
Sydney, April 26. 6877

GOVERNESS WANTED.—Wanted, a Finishing Governess, thoroughly acquainted with music, and capable of teaching the other usual branches of education. Personal application to be made to Mrs. Hovenden, Spring-street, Sydney, from whom terms and particulars may be ascertained. 6731

TO COPPER ORE SMELTERS.

A PERSON who can produce testimonials of competency for the smelting of Copper Ores, can hear of a lucrative and a permanent situation on application at the Office of the Molong Mining Company; or at Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. 6804

WANTED Immediately, a Steward, for the Midshipmen's Mess, of H.M.S. Havannah. Wages, moderate. Accommodation, fair. Application to be made on board between 12 and half-past 1 P.M. None need apply who are not accustomed to a sea life, or cannot be recommended for honesty, sobriety, and steadiness. 6656

WANTED, a Footman, with a good character. Apply at Government House.
April 24. 6609

WANTED, a man Cook.—Respectable references required. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, at the Mart, to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 6812

WANTED, in a small family, residing a few miles from Sydney, a man and his wife (without children), as Cook and House Servant. Apply to Mr. Tarrant, Chemist and Druggist, 191, George-street South. 6914

WANTED, a Married Couple, the man accustomed to labour, the wife as cook and laundress. Apply to J. C. Korff, 660, George-street.
April 26. 6859

WANTED, a Farm Labourer. A Single Man. Apply to W. Dean, 22, Church-hill. 6649

SOAP BOILER.—DRESS MAKER.

WANTED for the country, a Soap Boiler and Dress Maker. Wages liberal. Respectable references required. Apply between 10 and 12 A.M., to Mr. J. Levy, 552, George-street. 6886

WANTED, A LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. Robert Campbell, Darling-hurst. 6884

LAW.—An Attorney of the Courts at Westminster, is desirous of entering into a negociation for a law partnership in Sydney. Address A.W., *Herald* Office. 6902

AS TUTOR UP THE COUNTRY.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, accustomed to teaching, who can speak the French, and understands the Latin language, wishes for a situation as Tutor up the country.

He also understands the culture and pruning of the vine, having been abroad, to which occupation he would willingly devote his spare time. Good testimonials as to ability and moral conduct will be given. Address to A. D. M., *Herald* Office. 6633

LEFT his home on Monday, April 16, 1849, THOMAS CALE, 14 years of age, hazel eyes, auburn hair, fair complexion, small for his age; had on a canvas jacket and trousers, white shirt, no vest. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received; or any person bringing him home will be rewarded by his father, Richard Cale, Kent street South, three doors from the Wollongong Hotel. 6893

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Monday night, 9th instant, or early on Tuesday morning, two Boats, from Mr. Milson's moorings, Carrabella Bay. One of the Boats contained a Fishing Net, fifty fathoms, made of Europe, three stranded line, with coir hauling lines. The above Boats have since been recovered in Taylor's Bay. The above reward will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will bring the parties to justice, or one pound will be given for the recovery of the Net.

GEORGE GRIMES.

April 24. 6799

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Government Domain, on or about the 7th instant, a black Mare, six years old, fourteen hands high, branded TB near side under saddle; long tail. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the offender shall receive the above reward.
April 24. 6916

TO LET, a first-rate Family Residence in Bligh-street. Apply to Mr. Allan M'Gaa, Queen's-place; or to Mr. John Lord, Macquarie-place.
April 24. 6745

SALES BY AUCTION.

HAMS--BACON.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Fifty sides Bacon
Thirty-five Hams.
Terms—Cash. 6927

ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 12 o'clock.

12 VERY superior saddle and harness Horses
5 Cart horses
2 Carts and 1 dray 6932

223, PITT-STREET,
FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, JEWELLERY, &c.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223 Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.
Two boxes of gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, comprising—
Coats, trousers, vests, shirts, boots, handkerchiefs,
Also,
Three watches, three rings, two breast pins, and sundry other articles of jewellery.
Terms—Cash. 6926

LARGE SIZE BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED DISH COVERS, SILVER EDGED, CURTAINS, &c.
TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, APRIL 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two plated dish covers, silver edges
Large size Brussels carpet
Blue moreen bed curtains
China jugs and basins
Lot of books, fire irons, one pair toilette bottles, &c.
Terms—Cash. 6914

4 CASES CONGREVE MATCHES.

TO SHIPPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, APRIL 27,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
4 Cases Congreve Matches.
Terms at sale. 6868

100 BOXES SUPERIOR WINDOW GLASS.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, APRIL 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 Boxes, 24 x 18
7 „ 20 x 16
6 „ 20 x 14
3 „ 18 x 14
5 „ 16 x 14
10 „ 18 x 12
10 „ 16 x 12
9 „ 14 x 12
14 „ 14 x 10
29 „ 12 x 10
8 „ 10 x 8
☞ The above is of the finest glass, extra thick.
Terms at sale. 6782

4 CRATES EARTHENWARE.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, APRIL 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Crate flowing blue bowls
1 Ditto printed bowls
1 Ditto printed cups and saucers
1 Ditto printed ewers and basins, &c.
Terms at Sale. 6788

MANILA CIGARS, No. 3 SUPERIORS.

TO CLOSE A JOINT ACCOUNT.

TO TOBACCONISTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
50,000 No. 3 Superior Manila Cigars, duty paid, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 6861

30 CASES VAN DIEMEN'S LAND APPLES,

EX AUGUSTUS.

POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL
At 11 o'clock precisely.
30 Cases Van Diemen's Land Apples, now landing.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 6912

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE 6¾ OCTAVES, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, PLATE, &c.

In consequence of the Proprietor leaving.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 173, Henderson's Buildings, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Supreme Court House, on
TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 2,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Drawing-room sofa and chairs, blue moreen
Loo and side tables
Cottage Pianoforte, handsomely carved, 6¾ octave, quite new
Handsome alabaster ornaments
Pictures, fender and fire irons
Handsome carpet and rug
Horse-hair dining-room chairs
Telescope table, chiffonier, carpet, &c.
Handsome four-post bedstead, and hangings
Wardrobe, chest of drawers, washhand stand
Marble-top dressing tables, looking glasses, glassware, China dinner set
Office furniture, kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.
Terms—cash.
On view the day previous to the sale.
☞ Parties requiring useful and good furniture, should avail themselves of this opportunity, the whole having been made to order, and only four months in use. 6914

THE CARGO OF THE PORTENIA.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE
OF
TEA AND SUGAR.
3221 PACKAGES OF TEA
3549 BAGS SUGAR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MESSRS. BOGUE AND CO.,
To sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, APRIL 27,
At 11 o'clock,

THE entire CARGO of the Portenia
FROM
HONGKONG,
CONSISTING OF—
AB in diamond
362 Chests hysonskin tea
1062 Half ditto ditto ditto
421 10-Catty boxes ditto ditto
579 Chests superior congou
152 Ditto fine souchong
94 Half ditto ditto.
EX ELIZA.
364 Chests congou
261 Boxes souchong
6 Ditto superior gunpowder
111 Ditto white sugar.
EX MARMION
3438 Bags China sugar.
Terms at sale. 6462

COFFEE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
TWO TONS COFFEE
Terms at sale. 6853

VINEGAR, BLUE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by Auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
5 CASES FINE CHAMPAGNE VINEGAR
4 boxes superfine blue
Terms at sale. 6911

IMPORTANT TO GROCERS.
STARCH.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
9 CASES STARCH
Terms at sale. 6840

TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
A QUANTITY of Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of—
Cheffoniers, carpets, chairs, sofas, tables, iron and wooden bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, washstands, towel horses, argand lamps, plated ware, crockery, cutlery, glass, dressing cases, pictures, and various other articles, the property of a person leaving the colony.
Terms—Cash. 6839

IMPORTANT TO MATCH MANUFACTURERS

PHOSPHORUS AND NITRIC ACID.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF PHOSPHORUS
AND
NITRIC ACID, in Winchester quarts
Terms at sale. 6841

EX VICTORIA, LINNINGTON, MASTER, FROM SINGAPORE

225 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from the Importer, to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
A PORTION of the CARGO of the VICTORIA, from Singapore, consisting of—
M BP } 92 Bags Black Pepper
M WP } 19 Bags White Pepper
JM—100 Packages Tea
JM— 14 Cases of Furniture.
The Auctioneer can strongly recommend the above to the notice of the trade. Their being personal selections of the Importer (who is a gentleman of considerable experience in the Indian markets,) will be a sufficient guarantee as to quality.
Terms at sale. 6792

PROPERTY AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
SITUATE IN JUDGE AND FORBES STREETS, ADJOINING THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR JAMES DOWLING.
By Order of the Official Assignee.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY TANNER, MASTER-MARINER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 8,
At 12 o'clock,
ALL the Interest of the Official Assignee, in and to certain Allotments of Land, described as—
All that parcel of Land, commencing on the east side of Forbes-street, at the intersection of the north boundary fence of Sir James Dowling's grant therewith, and bounded on the south by that fence, bearing easterly 135 feet 4 inches to Judge-street; on the east by the west side of Judge-street, bearing north by compass 87 feet to the north-east corner of lot H; on the north by the south boundary line of that lot, bearing west by compass 135 feet 4 inches to Forbes-street; and on the west by the east side of Forbes-street, bearing south by compass 87 feet 9 inches to the commencing point.
Further particulars can be ascertained upon application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 6791

[...] SALE OF FURNITURE ON SATURDAY MORNING.

MR. W. G. MOORE
WILL sell on Saturday Morning Next, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Thompson, next to Mr. Casey's Public-house, Cumberland-street,
The whole of the Household Furniture.
Also,
1 Large trunk of women's wearing apparel, very good in quality.
Terms, cash. 6930

BOY'S PONY,
LADY'S MARE, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
A Boy's Pony, perfectly faultless
A Lady's Mare, very handsome
Seven Saddle Horses, one Cart Horse, and several Harness Horses. 6923

1 OMNIBUS
4 HORSES AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
An excellent newly done up London-built Omnibus
Four first-rate harness Horses and suit of four-horse harness. 6924

NEW DRAPERY GOODS,
JUST LANDING, EX TROPIC.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms,
THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
27 PACKAGES NEW GOODS, consisting of—
Heavy blue serge shirts
Ditto Scotch twill ditto
Ditto fancy regatta ditto
Ditto striped ditto
Ditto drab moleskin trousers—D. S. and T. S.
Men's blue cloth caps, assorted
Boys' ditto ditto, ditto
Dark fancy madder prints
Heavy navy blue prints
Scotch twilled shirtings
Striped cotton ticks
Ladies' fancy bonnets
Gent's tweed coats, assorted
8-4 to 12-4 blankets
Diaper rugs
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Black and fancy silk ditto
Ladies' coloured stays
Blue pilot cloth
Cotton and India-rubber braces
Ladies' black cotton hose
Children's coloured and white socks
White and coloured reel cotton
Tapes, pins, and thread,
Terms at sale. 6757

NORTH SHORE.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED AT THE ENTRANCE OF NEUTRAL BAY.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2,
At twelve o'clock,
Without reserve,
A well and substantially-built stone cottage, situated as above, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, well of good water, &c.
For further particulars, and order to view, apply at the office of the auctioneer.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, 25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bills at 3 and 6 months' date. 6934

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,
TWO HOUSES IN GLOUCESTER-STREET, ADJOINING THE PROPERTY OF LAURENCE MYLES, ESQ

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2,
At 12 o'clock,
Without any reserve, and in one lot,
A House in Gloucester-street, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and four rooms on the upper floor, with spacious verandah, and having a frontage to that street of 43 feet 6 inches.
Also,
A Verandah Cottage, adjoining the above, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and servant's-room, and having a frontage to Gloucester-street of 32 feet.
A plan of the property is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, from whom further particulars may be ascertained.
Terms.—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue by approved bills at six and twelve months' date 6933

FOR SALE.
THE REMAINDER OF THE ALLOTMENTS
AT SOLDIERS' POINT.
FINAL AUCTION,
FROM THE WOOD WHARF TO ERSKINE-STREET, FOR 15 YEARS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 2,
At twelve o'clock precisely.
The Lease for the remainder of the Allotments for fifteen years, more or less, being Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, having a frontage to Erskine and Shelly streets, Darling Harbour.
☞ The whole to the highest bidder.
Adjoining Cunningham's New Wharf.
Terms at sale. 6909

TO THE MONEYED FOLKS OF SYDNEY, AND CAPITALISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
POSITIVE SALE.
FIRST-RATE PREMISES,
THE MAYOR INN, PITT-STREET.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the respective proprietors, to sell by public auction,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 1,
ON THE GROUND,
At twelve o'clock precisely.
All those central Sydney business premises, known as
"THE MAYOR INN,"
Now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Smith and others, and producing in round numbers
£186 12s. PER ANNUM.
Viz.:—
The premises let to Mr. Smith ....£145 per annum.
One Cottage at the back, let to Mr. Stringer ....£15 12s. ditto.
Two Cottages in the rear, let to Messrs. Reardon and Ching Chong ....£26 ditto.
The genuine value of the Mayor Inn is well known, being situate in the GREAT THOROUGHFARE OF PITT-STREET, within a few yards of THE VICTORIA THEATRE, where, to get hold of good income property, is talked about like a prize in a lottery. It stands upon an area of about
6750 SQUARE FEET OF LAND,
having 45 feet of frontage to Pitt-street, by about 150 feet in depth, more or less, and it comes recommended with that which everybody cannot give now-a-days i.e.,
A FIRST RATE TITLE,
and there is every reason to believe, that it will be eagerly sought after by every capitalist in Sydney. *The Conditions and Terms of which will be notified on the day of sale.*
Note.—Property in Pitt and George-streets maintains a proud superiority over every other interest in the colony, and the bona fide capitalist is particularly invited to bear in mind, that the property now offered for sale is daily increasing in value, and is precisely what is suited to his wishes; it might be made to compete all the requisites of
ANOTHER ESTABLISHMENT,
and to rival every other establishment in Sydney. 6930

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN FARRELL,
GLOUCESTER-STREET, LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by public auction, on the premises,
THIS DAY, APRIL 27,
At Noon,
The Furniture, Apparel, and Effects.
Terms, cash. 6890

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

THREE VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, APRIL 30,
At 11 o'clock.
THE FOLLOWING ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON, NEAR GORDON'S MILL, being as per plan
LOTS 9 AND 10, DESCRIBED IN DEED AS FOLLOWS:
"All that piece or parcel of land, being lots "9 and 10, bounded towards the north by the "South Head Road sixty feet, commencing on "that road at a point distant two hundred and "four feet from the north-west corner of "George William Newcombe's grant; on the "west by allotments numbers eleven and "twelve one hundred and ninety feet six "inches to a road thirty feet wide; towards "the south by that road sixty feet; and to"wards the east by allotments seven and "eight, one hundred and ninety-seven feet six "inches, to the South Head Road."
The above allotments being delightfully situated on the rising grounds near Gordon's Mill, are most suitable for the erection of a country residence.
These allotments will be sold separate; No. 9 having a frontage of 60 feet to a private road; No. 10, having a frontage of 60 feet to the South Head Road.
Also,
LOT 27, SITUATED NEAR WILLIAM-STREET, IN UNION-STREET.
having a frontage to that street of twenty feet by a depth of eighty feet. This lot is well adapted for a snug residence.
There is a good Slab Hut on this Allotment.
Terms at sale. 6736

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN TINGCOMBE, OF BATHURST, GENTLEMAN.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 30,
At 11 o'clock,
18 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, situate at Canterbury, in the Parish of Petersham, in the colony of New South Wales, (being part of sixty acres sold by Robert Campbell to the Australasian Sugar Company) namely,
Lots 2, 3, 31, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, eight allotments, one rood each.
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 25, 26, 28, 29, 86, 87, ten allotments, two roods each.
Being together
28 ROODS OR SEVEN ACRES,
Terms at sale. 6738

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES KAY, OF GEORGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA, GENTLEMAN.
By Order of the Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, APRIL 30,
At eleven o'clock,
A Piece or Parcel of Land situate on the Windsor Road, in or near the township of Parramatta, being allotments 2, 3, and 4.
Also, a Piece or Parcel of Land situate on the south side of Pennant-street, or the Kissing Point Road, in the town of Parramatta, having a frontage to that street or road of 66 feet, being lot 29 of the Newland Estate, as per plan exhibited at the sale by public auction on the 15th June, 1841.
Terms at sale. 6737

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY MOTT, ORGANS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, GIG, &c.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Residence of
EDMUND GIBBES, ESQ.,
Fort-street, near Dawes' Battery,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At 11 o'clock,
THE whole of the elegant and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
Rosewood card tables
Horsehair sofa
Ditto chairs
Mahogany sideboard
Chiffoniers
Handsome large chimney glass
Satin-wood bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.
Cheval dressing glass
Paintings and engravings
Double-barrel gun and case, by Manton
Duelling pistols, by Greirsons
Carpets
Elegant clock
Handsome plated goods
SEMI GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY MOTT
Large Organ, playing 40 tunes
Very excellent Gig
A large quantity of kitchen utensils and kitchen furniture.
Terms at sale. 6919

PAPER SALE.
BLUE AND YELLOW WOVE POST, DOUBLE ROYAL PRINTING, SUPERFINE BLUE LAID FOOLSCAP, BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, MAY 1,
At 11 o'clock,
500 REAMS blue and yellow wove post
140 Reams double royal printing, middling
64 Ditto laid foolscap, extra superfine
14 Ditto fine double royal printing
100 Ditto brown paper, 20lbs.
100 Ditto ditto ditto, 24lbs.
50 Ditto ditto ditto, 28lbs.
268 Reams
Terms liberal, at sale. 6916

FINE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND,
ADJOINING THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MACQUARIE-STREET.

☞ The alleged objections to the title made under erroneous impressions, when the land was offered for sale on a previous occasion, having been removed by the party making the same, the auctioneer is enabled now to offer this desirable property for
UNRESERVED SALE,
and to state, for the satisfaction of intending purchasers, that the
TITLE WILL BE GUARANTEED.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 3,
At half past 12 o'clock,
ALL that 31 Perches of Land, in MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, having a frontage of about 60 feet by a depth of 121 feet, subject to a mortgage of £500, bearing interest at six per cent.
☞ There are few sites for building a comfortable residence upon, which are so advantageously situated as the above, being in the most salubrious and delightful part of the city, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Government Gardens and Domain, the Baths, the Library, the Council Chambers, the Race Course, and the Supreme Court; and yet at the very threshold, as it were, of the busiest parts of the mercantile portion of the town.
The above will be sold in one or three lots, at the option of the purchaser, a plan of which can be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.
TITLE GUARANTEED. 6903

PRINTS, COLOURED AND PLAIN, FANCY STATIONERY, QUILLS, &c.
FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF ACKERMANN AND CO.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 1,
At 11 o'clock,
ONE case Prints, coloured and plain, consisting of—
Groups Flowers, La Jasse, View of Gibraltar, Lily and Rose Portraits of Pope Pius, La Reine de Salons, Petite Marguerite, Card Players, Dream of Love, Jenny Lind in Sonnambula, Albums, Life of a Race Horse,
HIGHLAND GATHERINGS,
(Plain and coloured)
Coloured Flowers, Union Scraps, Flowers of Loveliness, Finden's Beauties, Portraits of Theatrical Dancers, Views of Shipping, in great variety; Drawing Books, Fly Cages, single and double; Renovators, Parlour Recreations, Drawing-room Magazine Bridal Gift, Pictorial French Grammar, Betting Books, Maps, various; Black Lead Pencils, Silver Wafers Lace Paper Cuffs and Wrists, Six beautiful Engravings from Danby's celebrated Painting
"THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH SEAL."
Drawing Paper, Pasteboards, School Slates, Marking Ink, Music Paper, Coloured Tissue Paper, Boxes Colours, Chalks, Easels, Perforated Card Board, Blotting Cases, Solid Sketch Books, Copy Slips, Sables, Prepared Ivories, Indian Ink, Knitting Cards, Diamond Cement, Motto Wafers, Ivory Plotting Scales.
One case Quills and Pens.
Terms at sale. 6917

PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY,
HOUSES AND SHOP
IN
ELIZABETH-STREET.

MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 3,
At half past 12 o'clock,
A MOST compact and excellent Property, situate in the busiest part of Elizabeth-street, adjoining Reilly's General Store, at the corner of Elizabeth-street with Goulburn-street, consisting of—
A DOUBLE SHOP (HAVING PRIVATE ENTRANCE) WITH CELLAR UNDERNEATH, PARLOUR BEHIND, THREE BED ROOMS, DETACHED KITCHEN AND YARD,
DWELLING HOUSE ADJOINING, CONTAINING TWO ROOMS ON THE GROUND FLOOR, TWO ROOMS ABOVE, DETACHED KITCHEN AND YARD, CELLAR, &C.
☞ This substantial property is just put into a first-rate state of repair, newly painted, and in every respect in first-rate order. A rental of about £80 has been received from these premises, and from their excellent locality would doubtless command at all times an equally good income.
Terms—Ten per cent. cash, residue three, six, nine, and twelve months, with interest, at six per cent. 6918

PARRAMATTA-STREET

EXCELLENT CITY PROPERTY
AND
BUILDING LAND.

MR. MORT
Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public competition, at his Auction Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 3,
At half-past 12 o'clock.
THOSE TWO VALUABLE HOUSES AND SHOPS, situate in Parramatta-street, immediately opposite the junction of the Botany Road, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Macnamara, Draper, and Mr. Forsyth, Corn and Provision Dealer.
Also,
THE BUILDING ALLOTMENT adjoining, having a frontage of 32 feet to Parramatta-street by a depth of about 76 feet.
Also,
AN ALLOTMENT IN THE REAR of the above-named properties, 49 feet by 54 feet, with a good road leading thereto from Parramatta-street.
☞ The attention of parties desirous of procuring really good property, and yielding a
HANDSOME RENTAL,
in this flourishing part of the city, is particularly directed to this sale, as an opportunity will be afforded for investing at a very low figure.
Terms at sale. 6921

M'LEAY-STREET,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

MR. MORT
Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street.
ON THURSDAY, MAY 3,
At half-past 12 o'clock.
A MOST Valuable Building Plot in M'Leay-street,
The land adjoins the property of Alexander Campbell, Esq., and the allotments recently disposed of by T. W. Smart, Esq., and commands the most splendid views of the Harbour, (embracing the Heads of Port Jackson,) Darlinghurst North Shore, &c., &c.
It has a frontage of eighty-seven feet by a depth of 130 feet, and unquestionably forms one of the very best sites for one or more residences to be met with about Sydney, and the only one for sale in that neighbourhood.
It will be sold in one or two lots at the option of the purchaser, and
A CREDIT OF 21 YEARS,
bearing interest at six per cent., will be given if required. 6922

21 YEARS CREDIT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
ALLOTMENTS AT DARLINGHURST,
Situate in
Dowling-street,
Forbes-street,
Victoria-street,
Brougham-street.
Apply to the undersigned.
THOS. S. MORT,
6222 Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE.
WINDING UP OF THE BUSINESS OF MESSRS.
FLOWER AND KEELE,
STOREKEEPERS, BATHURST.

MR. W. R. TRESS has received instructions from Messrs. Flower and Keele, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Durham-street, on
TUESDAY, MAY 1,
and following days,
The whole of the remainder of their well-selected Stock of General Merchandise, consisting of,—
Draperies
Slops
Ironmongery
Stationery
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Earthenware
Groceries, &c., &c.
Mr. Tress begs to assure intending purchasers that every article put up at this sale will be sold to the
HIGHEST BIDDER,
and that nothing will be bought in, Messrs. F. and K. being compelled to clear out by the middle of the month.
The sale will be continued on each day at 12 o'clock, until the whole shall have been disposed of.
After which, if not previously sold, will be submitted, the
Shop Fixtures and Furniture
Weights and scales
Counters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 5796

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

		£	s.	d.
BEER, &c.				
Ale	Allsopp's, No. 3 per hhd. 6s	6	6	10
	Bass's „ „ £6 10s. to	7	0	0
	Byass's, doz.	0	7	0
	Dunbar's „	0	7	0
	Marzetti's „	0	7	0
Porter	Byass's „	0	7	0
	Dunbar's „	0	7	0
	Tennent's „	0	7	0
	Taylor's, hhd.	0	7	6
	Truman's „	6	0	0
SPIRITS, &c.				
Brandy	Hennessy's drk, gal. 7s. 3d. to	0	7	6
	Martell's 7s. 6d. to	0	8	0
Geneva	(Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p.	1	1	0
Gin	Pale, gallon	0	4	0
Rum	B.P., 8 o.p. „	0	3	0
	E.I., proof „	0	1	9
Whiskey, 11 o.p.	„	0	5	6
WINES, &c.				
Champagne, dozen,	36s. to	2	0	0
Claret		Nominal		
Marsala	Ingram's, pipe	0	0	0
	Woodhouse's .. £16 to	17	0	0
Port	dozen 21s. to	1	10	0
	Hunt's ◇ gallon,	0	4	0
	Sandeman's	0	4	6
Sherry	„ 6s. to	0	10	6
	dozen, 21s. to	1	10	0
Tarragona	gallon,	0	1	6
Teneriffe		0	2	6
FRUITS, &c.				
Almonds	Jordan lb. 2s. 6d. to	0	3	0
Apples	Dried „ 6d. to	0	0	7
Currants	Patras „ 6d. to	0	0	7
Figs	Eleme	0	0	10
Fruit	Bottled doz. 16s. to	0	18	0
Nuts	Barcelona	0	0	10
Raisins	Muscatels „ 14d. to	0	1	4
	Eleme „ 6d. to	0	0	7
METALS, &c.				
Copper	Sheathing nails lb.	0	0	11
	„ plates „	0	0	11
Iron	Bar and bolt, cwt.	Nominal		
	Boiler plates „ 21s. to	1	4	0
	Hoops, sizes, ton .. £16 to	18	0	0
	Nailrod	16	0	0
	Pigs, No. 1 Scotch	4	0	0
Lead	Pipe £30 to	34	0	0
	Sheet £23 to	25	0	0
Sheathing metal, Muntz's	lb.	0	0	10
Tin	Block	0	2	0
	Plates, charcoal IC, box	Wanted.		
	„ „ IX, „	„		
	„ „ IXX, „	„		
Zinc	Rolled ton	Nominal		
OILS, PAINTS, &c.				
Oil	Black, tun	19	0	0
	Butts, Gordon's „	2	5	0
	Castor E.I., quarts	0	16	0
	Cocoanut ton	25	0	0
	Linseed boil. drms, gal	0	4	0
	„ raw, „	0	4	0
	Olive, in jars 11s. to	0	12	0
	„ pints doz. 18s. to	0	19	0
	Sperm ton	80	0	0
Paints	Black „ £26 to	28	0	0
	Green „ £32 to	36	0	0
	Red „ £26 to	28	0	0
	White „	32	0	0
	Yellow „ £26 to	28	0	0
Pitch	Stockholm	1	15	0
Rosin	American bar. 14s. to	0	16	0
Tar	Stockholm bar	1	15	0
Turps	English, drums, gallon 6s. to	0	6	6
Varnish	Noble and Hoare's, invoice	Nominal		
Whiting, in casks, ton		6	10	0
EASTERN PRODUCE.				
Arrowroot, S. S. Island		0	0	6
Cigars	Manila 2s, M. 55s. to	3	0	0
	„ 3s, „ 42s. to	2	5	0
Coffee	Java lb. 3½d. to	0	0	4
	Manila	0	0	4½
Cordage	Coir ton £36 to	40	0	0
	„ warps	40	0	0
	Manila, common	Scarce.		
	„ patent	52	0	0
Pepper	Black	25	0	0
	White	56	0	0
Pimento		5	12	0
Rice	Java	None.		
	Patna bag .. 22s. 6d. to	1	5	0
Sago	Pearl cwt 32s. to	1	15	0
Sugar	China, brown	Nominal		
	„ white	„		
Sugar	Java, brown	Nominal		
	„ white	„		
	Manila, pampanga	„		
	„ pangassinan	„		
Tea	Congou, chest	„		
	Hysonskin	„		
SUNDRIES.				
Anchors, sizes	cwt. 32s. to	2	2	0
Bags	3 bushel, hemp	0	17	0
	„ tow .. 13s. to	0	15	0
Barley	V. D. Land 3s. 4d. to	0	3	6
Beef	Colonial, Drake's	3	10	0
	Irish	None		
Blue	Colman's, cwt. .. £5 12s. to	6	0	0
Candles	Sperm, American, lb. 19d. to	0	1	8
	Stearine 1s. 5d.	0	1	6
Canvas	Scotch bleached No. 1, yd.	0	1	1
Cheese	Cheddar	None		
	Colonial, lb.	0	0	4
Cordage	English, Frost's, ton	45	0	0
Epsom Salts		11	0	0
Fish	Herrings, red, tins, doz. 21d. to	2	0	0
	„ white, barrel	Nominal		
Flax	New Zealand, ton	Wanted.		
Flour	V. D. L., firsts	10	0	0
	Colonial	10	0	0
Ginger	Bleached W. I. cwt £5 12s. to	6	0	0
	Brown „ £3 0s. to	4	4	0
	E.I.	None.		
Glass	Crown, box	Nominal		
Gunpowder	blasting, cwt. £3 0s. to	3	10	0
	Cannister FFF, doz. £1 1s to	1	4	0
Hams	York, lb.	0	0	10
Hops	East Kent 1847 lb.	0	0	6
Isinglass, book	„	0	5	6
Liquorice Solazzi	„	0	1	2
Mustards	lbs., dozen	0	16	0
	½lbs., „	0	9	6
Nails	Ewbank's patent, cwt.	Scarce		
	Horse „	„		
	Hurdle „	„		
	Spikes „	„		
Nitre	E.I.	0	18	8
Oakum	Pressed	1	12	0
Oars	Ash foot 6d. to	0	0	8
Oatmeal	Colonial cwt	0	18	0
Oats	V. D. Land 3s. 6d. to	0	4	0
Pearl Barley	cwt.	1	4	0
Peas	Split bushels. 12s. to	0	14	0
Pickles	Pints dozen 9s. 6d. to	0	10	6
	Quarts	0	16	0
Pipes	Sm. bowls .. gross 1s. 6d. to	0	1	9
Pork	Irish barrel	Nominal		
	Colonial „	„		
Salt	Coarse Liverpool	2	10	0
	Fine stoved	3	0	0
	Rock	3	0	0
	St. Ubes	3	0	0
Skins	Kangaroo	Dull.		
Slates	Countess M.	11	10	0
	Duchess „	None.		
Soap	Colonial ton	26	0	
	Liverpool „	None		
Soda Ash, 53 °/o		1	5	0
	Carbon, cwt.	2	2	0
	Crystals, „	0	10	6
Starch	Colman's „ 16d. to	0	1	6
	Lescher's „ 16d. to	0	1	6
Sugar	Pieces, No. 1, col. ton	27	0	0
	Refined „ „	42	0	0
	„ English „	None.		
Timber	Battens, 9 x 3 foot	0	0	4½
	Deals, 11 x 3 „	0	0	5½
Tobacco	Barret's, lb.	0	2	0
	Cavendish 10d. to	0	1	0
	Keg	0	1	6
Tumblers	Cut, prince's pattern,	0	6	6
	Moulded	0	6	6
Twine	Seaming	0	1	1
	Shop doz	1	4	0
Vinegar	Burnett's, gallon	0	1	9
	Champion's „	0	2	8
Whalebone, ton		Nominal		
Whale-line, English, ton		Dull		
	Manila, „	60	0	0
Wheat	V. D. Land, bushel	None.		
Wheat-mills		Scarce		
Wool-bagging, 27 in., yard		0	0	7
Wool-lashing, New Zealand		35	0	0
Wool-packs, 9½ lb.	4s. 6d. to	0	5	0
FREIGHTS TO BRITAIN.				
Hides	per ton	2	5	0
Oil, imperial	„	4	15	0
Ore	„	1	0	0
Tallow	60s. to	3	10	0
Wool	lb. 1d. to	0	0	1½

EXCHANGE.

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